

HISTORY
of the
CATHOLIC SCHOOLS
ARCHDIOCESE OF BALTIMORE

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EPIPHANY APOSTOLIC COLLEGE

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

Of the Archdiocese of Baltimore

A STUDY IN DIOCESAN HISTORY

BY

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FOREWORD

The brightest pages in the story of the Church's achievements in America are those that record her splendid work in the field of Christian education. She realized from the very first day of her existence that the child has a soul whose faculties must be trained and developed if character is to be fully and properly formed. She knew sixteen centuries ago as well as she knows today that mere secular training alone can never give that formation that is demanded by the nature of the soul and by the purpose God had in creating man. Education to be complete must have in it the necessary element of religious teaching. Any system of character-formation that bars religious training is defective, and cannot in any sense be considered as a "preparation for complete living."

The young Church in America was just as alive to the need of an education permeated by Christian training as was the Church that came forth from the catacombs in the early years of the fourth century. Despite paucity of numbers, lack of wealth and bitter opposition, she set herself to give her children what State schools did not give them. Her children must be prepared for citizenship in the Republic of the United States, in the kingdom of Christ on Earth, and in the eternal abode prepared

for those who knowing God, love and serve Him.

Today from one end to the other of our country, Catholic schools ranging from kindergarten to University, are to be found. They represent untold sacrifices for principle's sake, Catholic appreciation of education's value. Their measure in money is enormous. Their service to national welfare is priceless. It may be said without exaggeration that the Catholic Church in America is the only religious body intent on developing in our citizens the two great bulwarks of national integrity and strength—religion and morality.

The Right Reverend Bishop Corrigan has done in this volume on the Schools of the Baltimore Archdiocese what ought to be done by the historian of the Church's work in every Archdiocese and diocese of the nation. He has traced the origin and growth of our schools. He has rendered an invaluable service to the historian of tomorrow. He has completed the record of a glorious work stretching well beyond the century mark. He furnishes us with an impetus to "carry on" that absolutely essential work of Catholic education. His pages are an equivalent record of the heroic sacrifices made by our teaching communities in the Sacred cause of God and souls.

"Ad altiora" should be our motto. We are deeply grateful to our Auxiliary Bishop for the signal service he has rendered to the appealing work of Catholic education.

✠ MICHAEL J. CURLEY,
Archbishop of Baltimore.

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THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF BALTIMORE

CHAPTER I

THE JESUITS—1633

The first Catholic school opened within the present limits of the Thirteen Colonies, which became the United States, is probably that spoken of in the English Records as being taught by Ralph Crouch. (Ralph Crouch, a secular gentleman, is mentioned in property transactions, August 16, 1649, and again as a lay brother in London, October 9, 1662.¹) Though Crouch is referred to by some Protestant historians as Father Crouch; still, it is certain that this gentleman was a mere layman during his long residence in Maryland. Before coming to America he had been for some time in the Jesuit Novitiate of Watten. Having left the noviceship for some reason or other, he went to Maryland about 1640, and under the direction and with the assistance of Father Thomas Copley, alias Philip Fisher, he opened a school in which he taught humanities. Crouch was a very zealous man, and gave great assistance to the

¹ Hughes Hist., S. J., Vol I, Doc. pp. 205, 217.

missionaries of Southern Maryland for nearly twenty years. After rendering many and distinguished services to religion on the banks of the Potomac and Patuxent rivers, he returned to Europe and died at Liege on the 18th of November, 1659. The school taught by Crouch must have existed from about 1640 to 1659. In this last year he returned to Watten and the school was probably closed for the want of teachers.

MR. HOTHERSALL'S SCHOOL

The next time we find mention of a school in Maryland is during the Superiorship of Father Michael Forster, alias Gulick. Father John Warner, the English Provincial of the Jesuits, in a letter to the General of his Order, dated August 20, 1680, mentions a report that a school had been established under Father Forster in Maryland, in which they taught humanities with great success. One of the teachers of this early school was Thomas Hothersall, an approved scholastic, who went by the alias Slater. Mr. Hothersall was born at Greinsargh, England. He was always a Catholic and made his studies at St. Omer's College. He became a Jesuit on the 20th of June, 1668. From the old Jesuit catalogue I learn that though he studied Theology, he was never ordained. He died in Maryland in the year 1698, aged 56 years. Many of the native Maryland Jesuits made their preparatory studies in

the school taught by Mr. Thomas Hothersall. He taught school in Maryland about the year 1677-1695.

Fathers Harvey, Harrison and Gage, chaplains, brought out from England by Colonel Thomas Dongan, the Catholic Governor of New York, attempted to establish a college in that city about 1685; but their efforts in this laudable direction proved fruitless, owing to the fewness of Catholic citizens and the bigotry of their enemies. Leisler, the usurping Governor of New York, wrote to the Governor of Boston on the 13th of August, 1689: "I have formerly urged to inform your Honor that Coll. Dongan in his time did erect a Jesuit College to learne Latine to the Judges west—Mr. Graham, Judge Palmer and John Tudor did contribute their sonnes for some time, but nobody imitating them, the collidge vanished."

SCHOOL FOUNDED IN CECIL COUNTY

The next Catholic school that I know anything about was opened at Bohemia, Cecil county, Maryland, about 1745. This school was probably under the care of Father Thomas Poulton of the Society of Jesus. "This school," says Mr. Johnston, "was the only one in the colony under the control of the Jesuits or any other order of the Catholic Church; consequently, it was patronized by many of the leading Catholic families in the colony, who sent their sons there to receive the rudiments of their

education, after which they were sent to St. Omer's, in French Flanders, to finish it. This was the case with John and Charles Carroll, both of whom afterwards took such a prominent part in the history of this State. It is impossible, owing to the loss of a portion of the records of the Missions, to ascertain how long the school continued to exist. Though it is considered to have been the germ from which Georgetown College grew, it seems probable that it was discontinued before the college was organized. Every vestige of the school-house has long since disappeared, but it is well known that it stood on the lawn, a few feet south of the manse, and that the bricks of which its walls were composed were used in the walls of the dwelling-house, which was built about 1825." Mr. Johnston is certainly right in saying that there was no connection between the Bohemia School and Georgetown College.

A school existed in the last century (the 18th), some few miles from Annapolis. This I learned from an old document sent to the rulers of Maryland in the name of seven Protestant ministers. I forget now the exact date of this paper, but, as far as I can remember, it was about 1760. The teacher was one Euston. Euston, I think, was a Jesuit, as I found that name on several books at the Newtown Manor.¹

¹*Some Early Catholic Grammar Schools*, Rev. Wm. P. Treacey. U. S. Cath. Historical Mag., Vol. I, p. 7.

What the Jesuits had in mind in the early days of their missionary career is indicated by the following extracts from Hughes, *History of the Jesuits in North America*.

In 1640 the Father General evidently in answer to a proposal from Maryland to open a school, writes: "The hope held out of a college I am happy to ascertain; and, when it shall have matured, I will not be backward in extending my approval."

"This college would clearly have been at St. Mary's City, which was the recognized center for Indians and whites. Here the Tavaac of Piscattoway paid a visit and stayed a while under instruction. Then his future successor, a daughter, was sent hither by him to receive an English education while she was being prepared for Baptism. The King of the Anacostans, a neighbor, was approaching likewise, asking for instruction and for a Missionary Father who should remain resident with him. As to the English colonists themselves, the justification of making St. Mary's the seat of a college at that very early date, no more than seven years after the first settlement, will appear at once in the next paragraphs. We merely observe here that this plan would have given us a St. Mary's College, Maryland, within very few years after Quebec College, New France, and within still fewer years after Harvard College, Massachusetts (1637).¹

¹Hughes, Vol. I, p. 346.

"A local school had been tried in 1650. Then, in 1673, a Mr. Robert Dowglas, having come over with a recommendation from Lord Baltimore to Charles Calvert, had been employed in the education of that governor's children. The enterprise of a school was promoted. But, owing to the sparseness of the population, the governor had only slight hopes that his lordship's educational plan would produce any substantial results. Seven years afterwards, (1680), the Provincial Warner wrote to the General: 'I hear from the Maryland mission that a school has been set up, where humane letters are taught with great fruit. Everything is peaceable there.' This school was opened in 1677, the year of Gavan's arrival, when Gregory Turberville, a competent lay brother of some education, was on hand, and when possibly Mr. Robert Dowglas was willing to help. In 1681 the same Provincial gave a glowing description of what was now going on in those regions, which ought not, he said, to be called barbarous. He wrote: 'We gather that they are most productive, not of gold alone, or silver, or other earthly riches, but of men made for virtue and for higher courses of study. Two of the students, already trained in the local school, had gone to St. Omer's, where they were second to few Europeans in talent, and contended with the best of their class for the first places.'¹

¹Ibid. Vol. II, p. 135.

"Father Henry Neale began prospecting a landed foundation in Pennsylvania in 1741, and we find that soon afterwards a school was opened on the Maryland side of the border at Bohemia, under the direction of Father Thomas Poulton. It was classical and commercial, Mr. Wyat, the schoolmaster, receiving 40 shillings currency per annum from each of the boys who learned Latin, 30 shillings per head from the rest. The names of the boys, as they occur in the oldest extant memoranda for 1745 and subsequent years, are those of James Heath, Wether-spoon, George Boyes, Benedict Neale, Edward Neale, John Carroll (the future Archbishop of Baltimore), Lopez, Brent. Fifteen years later, the Reverend Mr. Reading, minister at Apoquinimick, Delaware, spoke of this school, 'under the direction of the Jesuits,' as being at the time 'a very considerable Popish seminary in the neighboring province of Maryland,' whence a Jesuit missionary had been used to come and say Mass at stated seasons in the adjoining district of Delaware."¹

These extracts give evidence of the anxiety which the Catholic Colonists of Maryland showed from the very beginning for the religious education of their children. It was at first, perhaps, "the sparseness of the population" that prevented them from carrying out their designs, but afterwards the principal reason lay in the iniquitous laws under which they

¹Ibid. P. 520.

labored. Prevented, as they thus were from having schools under their own control, they, whenever it was possible, imitated the example of their English brethren, and sent their sons and daughters abroad to acquire in the schools of France and Belgium the Catholic education denied them at home.

In reading the history of the Colony, we constantly come across names of men who rose to be prominent in the affairs both of Church and State, and who had received their early training in Europe. The signer, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, John Carroll, the first Bishop and Archbishop of Baltimore, and his immediate successor, Leonard Neale, are among the most distinguished.

It is not surprising, then, that when better times had come and the Church was free to live her own life, according to her own laws, Bishop Carroll should take the first opportunity to establish a school in which Catholic boys might be trained as the Church wished them to be trained.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

Immediately after the Revolutionary War, in the year 1785, several gentlemen, the principal of whom was the Rev. John Carroll, afterwards the first Archbishop of Baltimore, formed a design of building, "An Academy at George Town on the Potomac River, Maryland." In 1789 the first house was built; in 1792 the schools commenced, and in 1798 we find

it "The College of Georgetown, Potomac River, State of Maryland."¹

Georgetown can thus claim to be the first Catholic Institution to be opened in the United States and the "Academy on the Potomac River" has grown to be one of the largest and most prosperous in the country. In 1815 it was raised to the rank of a University. In 1851 the Medical Department was opened in Washington city, and in the scholastic year ending June, 1922, it enrolled 2,978 students under 186 professors and instructors, of whom 158 were lay professors. The total number of Jesuits in the Georgetown community was 41.

A few years ago, to relieve the congestion in Washington and for other very important and sufficient reasons, the Jesuits decided to remove the small boys from the immediate vicinity of the University to Garrett Park, near Rockville, Montgomery county, Maryland, where they have erected a suitable building which will be used entirely as a Preparatory School. The enrollment of this school in 1922 was 100 boys and 12 professors—five Jesuits and seven laymen.

HOLY TRINITY, GEORGETOWN

Holy Trinity Parochial School for Boys has the distinction of being one of the earliest free schools in Georgetown—possibly it is the first school of that

¹Old Prospectus of Georgetown College.

character. At the time of its foundation the present public school system, with fine buildings, adequate equipment and accommodations, was undreamt of; the history of education in the District shows that provision for the instruction of the young in the early years of the last century was meagre, and its management chaotic. The old Trinity School, therefore, supplied a pressing need.

The original school was on the street, opposite to the old church, on land now forming part of the site of Georgetown University Hospital. This land was purchased by Father Francis Neale in 1805 for \$550, from a negro named Mann Butler. The first use of the house that stood upon this property was for the accommodation of ten novices who made the thirty days' retreat in it, on their entrance into the Society, October 10, 1806; Father McElroy, one of the number, narrates this in his "Reminiscences." A pamphlet published by the Young Catholic Friends Society in 1872, presents on the first page a picture of "Trinity Church Schoolhouse, erected in 1823." There must have been a school at an earlier date, as Father McElroy notes in his diary (February 5, 1818): "I gave instruction for the first time in the schoolroom opposite the church; there are about 100 poor children instructed there." The school was frequented by Protestants as well as Catholics, and it had quite a reputation amongst the older generation of Georgetown citizens. One of the Fathers of the Church had the general supervision of the studies,

and gave regular instructions in Christian Doctrine. The head master was sometimes a secular, sometimes a Lay Brother from the college.

In 1870 the school had a brass band, a Dramatic society and a gymnasium, all under the energetic management of Brother Whelan. Entertainments were given in Forrest Hall and Curtis School Hall, varied, interesting and abundant. The old church, no longer used for Divine Service, furnished the hall for the gymnasium and for band practice.

The use of the old schoolhouse ceased early in 1877; in that year the school was transferred to the old church, which had been remodelled and adapted to school purposes by Father John B. De Wolf, the pastor.

In September, 1902, three Sisters of Mercy took charge of the Boys' School; in 1904 the number of Sisters was increased to four; in 1905 the Sisters of Mercy withdrew and were replaced by three Sisters of Providence from Indiana, who took charge of the school, assisted by Miss L. O'Donoghue. In January, 1912, the house, 3525 O Street, was rented and fitted up as a convent to save the Sisters from the inconvenience and loss of time in journeying to and from Tenallytown.

For a century or more the Sisters of the Visitation Academy gave gratuitous education to the girls of the parish at St. Joseph's school. A debt of gratitude is due from the parish to the Convent for this long-continued, unselfish and unrequited service of the

Visitation Academy in the cause of Catholic education.

The author of the "Chronicles of Georgetown" quotes from the report of Mr. Atlee on the public schools of Georgetown "that a square of ground was conveyed by the Rev. Leonard Neale to certain persons for the purpose of carrying on a public system of education." This statement points to the "Benevolent School," in connection with the Academy. This was in 1808, and, therefore, St. Joseph's School is the first of its class in Georgetown, as previous to that date no provision for female education had been made by the Corporation. The school was firmly established by Father Cloriviere, the successor of Bishop Neale as Director of the Convent—and it deserves its name of "Benevolent School," because in addition to the free education which it furnished, food and clothing were supplied to the more needy children. Even when the pinch of poverty was felt by the community, and financial difficulties threatened its existence, the school was continued. In the period between 1829 and 1832 it had more than one hundred and sixty scholars. From its foundation it supplied excellent education to many girls of the parish, whose training in learning, morality and religion is due to the example, influence and unselfish labors of the good Visitation Sisters.

Father McDonnell, the energetic pastor of Holy Trinity, realized the necessity of a still greater development of the school facilities of the parish, and

undertook the colossal work of erecting new school buildings. The rectory was removed bodily from the corner of 35th and O Streets to its present location, and on either side of the church were erected the two magnificent school buildings which now do honor to the energy of Father McDonnell and to the responsive generosity of the people of Holy Trinity and their friends.

When the new school buildings were ready for use the Sisters of Providence having retired, St. Joseph's School was closed and the Sisters of Mercy returned and assumed charge of both boys and girls. The increase of pupils has been phenomenal. There are now, at the time of this writing, 1922, 625 pupils in these schools under the care of fifteen Sisters and one lay teacher.

GONZAGA COLLEGE

Rev. William Matthews, second pastor of St. Patrick's in Washington, may be called the Father of Gonzaga College. About 1821 he induced the Jesuits to open a day school which was called Washington Seminary. We cannot enter into all the vicissitudes of this institution. Closed after a few years, it was re-opened and closed several times until 1848, when it was finally placed again in charge of the Jesuits, who from that time until 1871 carried it on at the original location on F Street, adjoining St. Patrick's Church. It had in the meantime become known as

Gonzaga College and under that name was removed to I Street near St. Aloysius' Church, where it has prospered and borne abundant fruit. In its handsome new building it has now 225 students under nine Jesuits and four lay professors.¹

St. Aloysius' parish was organized in 1859 and was placed in the hands of the Jesuit Fathers. The earliest date that we have for its school history is 1863, when the Sisters of Mercy opened an Academy and day school for girls. This school was closed in 1868. In 1872 the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur opened an Academy on North Capitol Street at K Street, and took charge of the girls' school of the parish. In 1903, after the building of the new schoolhouse on North Capitol Street, the Sisters of Mercy returned and carried on the parish school for boys until 1915, when they again retired. The Sisters of Notre Dame then took over the boys' school and now have charge of all the children of the parish. A new schoolhouse for the girls has been recently erected on K Street, and the school buildings of St. Aloysius' now rank among the best in Washington.

ST. JOHN'S, FREDERICK

The first church in Frederick dates back to 1783. In 1822 the Rev. John McElroy, S.J., took charge

¹ Catholic Directory, 1922.

and remained pastor of Frederick and the surrounding missions until about 1845. He built the present magnificent church. His interest in the education of the children led him in 1824 to call on the Sisters of Charity of Emmitsburg, who in December of that year sent two Sisters to Frederick to open an orphan asylum and a school. In 1830 other Sisters were sent to open an academy, and in 1843 still another Sister was sent to "teach the little boys."

The Sisters of Charity carried on this asylum and boarding and day school until September 11, 1846. When they withdrew, the work of education for the girls was taken over by the Sisters of the Visitation, who still carry on their boarding school. They also for many years have conducted a day school separate from their academy.

For the boys, Father McElroy did even more than for the girls. We shall let him speak for himself by quoting his prospectus in the Catholic Directory of 1833. "This school was opened in November, 1829, as a public school, and continues its operations with an average number of eighty scholars. In the institution are taught Greek, Latin, French and English, by three competent professors, who attend their classes in separate rooms. Boys who read well and engage to keep the rules of the school, will be admitted and taught the above branches, without exception as to religious opinions. Although the school is open to all without charge for tuition, still donations are respectfully solicited in behalf of the

buildings. These cost nearly six thousand dollars. Of this sum, upwards of three thousand dollars, have been paid by parents, guardians, etc., in donations of fifty dollars each; and whilst they manifested their liberality in this way to a benevolent institution, they also procured for their sons a cheap and liberal education, no other charges being made except two dollars a year, for fire wood, ink and servants' wages. Parents who cannot afford to make a donation, of which they themselves must be the judges, will have their sons educated in all or any of the above branches without any contribution other than that for fire wood, etc."¹ This institution was chartered as a college in 1850 and continued its work for many years, but finally dwindled down to a small day school taught by lay teachers until September 9, 1915, when the present pastor, Rev. William J. Kane, invited the School Sisters of Notre Dame and opened a parochial school for both boys and girls.

ST. JOSEPH'S, BALTIMORE—1849

St. Joseph's parish was founded in 1839 by the Rev. Dr. Damphoux. The Jesuits took charge about 1849, and a school was opened the same year. The male school was carried on for a long time by the Brothers of the Society of Jesus and lay teachers, and when, in 1860, the Rev. Michael Slattery became

¹Catholic Directory, 1833.

pastor, it was continued under the care of lay teachers until 1878. In that year the Xaverian Brothers took charge and remained until 1893. The female school was always in charge of the Sisters of Charity who now have charge of both boys and girls.

LOYOLA COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL

When St. Mary's College was closed in 1852 its place in the educational system of Baltimore was taken by Loyola College, opened in that year by the Jesuits in connection with St. Ignatius' Church. For a few years it occupied temporary quarters on Holliday Street, until the buildings at Calvert and Madison Streets were ready.

In 1921 the Fathers realized the necessity of further development of their facilities and have acquired a new and extensive property on Charles Street Avenue, called "Evergreen Junior." They have taken the opportunity to divide the college from the high school which is still being carried on in the old building. In the meantime the college classes have been opened at Evergreen and new buildings are projected which will give room for the necessary development of the coming years. The enrollment of the college and high school was 332 boys under 24 professors, of whom seven are laymen.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, LEONARDTOWN

In St. Mary's county the cradle of Catholicity in Maryland and the United States, the Fathers of the Society of Jesus who have had charge of these missions from the very beginning in 1633, have not forgotten their zeal for Catholic education. In the first lines of this article we noted their efforts to establish schools and colleges. In 1879 we again have evidence in the Catholic Directory of a new effort at establishing schools. In that year a notice is given of a school for "Leonardtown and Missions" which had 113 pupils, and of another at St. Inigoes, which had 60. The Catholic Directory from 1880 to 1887 carried a notice of "St. Thomas' Academy at Port Tobacco." The Rev. B. Wiget, S.J., was pastor at St. Thomas Manor at that time, and this academy was due especially to his personal efforts. The school was a very small one, and like the rest of those just mentioned, survived for only a few years. Finally, after many years, in 1885, a successful beginning was made in St. Mary's county by the establishment of an academy for girls. In that year, at the invitation of the Rev. Charles K. Jenkins, S.J., Pastor at Leonardtown, the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, opened St. Mary's Academy which has flourished. From 13 pupils it has grown to an enrollment of 160 pupils under the care of 12 Sisters.

The "Sisters of Charity of Nazareth" is a congregation of American origin. It was established in

1812 by the Right Rev. John B. David, Coadjutor of Bardstown, for the purpose of taking charge of the schools. They have spread out into a number of dioceses of the United States. Leonardtown is their only house in Maryland.

Two other schools were opened in St. Mary's County, September, 1923. One is at St. Joseph's Church, Morganza, in charge of lay teachers, and the other at St. John's Church, Hollywood, under the care of the Sisters.

LEONARD HALL—1909

In 1909 the Jesuits, wishing to do for the boys of St. Mary's county what had already been done for their Sisters, opened in Leonardtown a school called Leonard Hall, which in 1910 was placed in charge of the Xaverian Brothers. The primary object of the school was to offer to the boys of St. Mary's county the benefit of a high-school course under Catholic auspices, with special attention to agricultural training. The school has been highly successful. During the scholastic year of 1921-'22 there was an enrollment of 107 boys under eight Brothers.

The southern portion of St. Mary's county was, until very recently, attended from St. Inigoes Manor, one of the very first residences established by the Jesuits on their first coming to Maryland in 1633. In this era of good roads it became very inconvenient as a center of activity, and the residence of the Fathers has been removed to St. Michael's Church

at Ridge, which is on the main State road leading through that part of the State.

From this center are served St. Michael's, St. Ignatius' Church at St. Inigoes Manor, St. Peter Claver's for the colored people, St. James' Chapel near St. Mary's city, St. Nicholas' Church at Pearson on the Patuxent River side of the county, Holy Face Chapel at Great Mills, St. George's Church at Valley Lee, St. Francis Xavier's Chapel on St. George's Island, and the Holy Family Chapel at Piney Point.

In this circumscription there have been established four schools: (1) St. David's School, attached to St. James' Chapel at St. Mary's city, opened September 18, 1916. In 1919 it was removed to its present building erected by Mrs. D. K. McCarthy. Up to the present time it has been taught by two lay teachers. Beginning with September, 1922, it was put under the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Chambery. It opened September, 1922, with an enrollment of 20 boys and 16 girls under two Sisters.

(2) St. Alphonsus' School for colored children, also attached to St. James' Chapel, which was opened January 3, 1917. It has been directed from the beginning by Mrs. Jennie Beall, colored. There were enrolled in September, 1922, 12 boys and 15 girls, a total of 27.

(3) St. Peter's School for colored children, attached to St. Peter Claver's Church, opened in September, 1917, and conducted by lay teachers. It

has enrolled, September, 1922, 40 boys and 55 girls, a total of 95, under two teachers.

(4) St. Michael's School, opened September 29, 1918. This school will also be in charge of the Sisters after September, 1922. These Sisters belong to one of the many divisions of the Sisters of St. Joseph, which came to the United States in 1865. In 1895 their Mother House was established at Hartford, Conn. During the past summer five Sisters have come to begin work in St. Mary's county, and the number of Sisters will be increased until they can care for all the above-mentioned schools. The number of pupils enrolled at St. Michael's, September, 1922, is 70: Boys, 36; girls, 34; under two Sisters.

CHAPTER II

THE PRIESTS OF ST. SULPICE—1791.

The next after the Jesuits to claim our attention are the Sulpicians. The Society of St. Sulpice, founded by the Venerable Jean Jacques Olier, has always cultivated a special field in the work of education, i. e., the direction of seminaries.

To the horrors of the French Revolution is our country indebted for their coming at the very beginning of Archbishop Carroll's administration to lend a helping hand in a work which was of the greatest importance to the newly formed Diocese. The purpose of our present article does not permit us to go into any details. It is sufficient to make only a short mention of St. Mary's Seminary, which was established by these devoted French Sulpicians in 1791, who, undeterred by difficulties and obstacles, kept faithfully to their work, until finally they met with success.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY

The seminary was opened on the location which it still occupies. The original entrance was on Pennsylvania Avenue, and it was only after many years that the present buildings on Paca Street were erect-

ed. The chapel was begun in 1806, and when finished, was the third church in the city of Baltimore.

In 1917, to increase their accommodations and to expand their work by getting more closely in touch with the Catholic University, the Sulpicians opened a new seminary in Washington. For the first two years the students were lodged at the Apostolic Mission House. In September, 1919, the new building erected on Michigan Avenue was opened. The enrollment in Baltimore in 1922 was 332 students, under 16 professors; in Washington, 115 students and five professors, a total of 447 students.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE

Although reluctant at all times to depart even in small matters from their original and special field of labor, the exigency of the early days forced the Sulpicians in America for a time to devote themselves to secular education. In 1799 they opened, in connection with the seminary, a college for lay students, which was chartered in 1805 as "St. Mary's College" and had a most honorable and prosperous career of 53 years. It was closed in 1852, and its place was taken by Loyola College, opened in that year by the Jesuits.

ST. CHARLES' COLLEGE

In 1830 Charles Carroll of Carrollton gave a large farm near his manor home in Anne Arundel (now

Howard) county for the purpose of erecting a preparatory school for the special training of boys who showed signs of having a vocation to the priesthood. Only, however, in 1848, when St. Mary's College was about to be closed, was it found possible to throw open to students this school, which, under the name of St. Charles' College, has done such a wonderful work in the training of priests in the United States. Opened in 1848, it grew and prospered in Howard county until 1911, when a disastrous fire completely destroyed the buildings. After this fire the college was removed nearer to the city, and in a new group of splendid buildings in every respect up to date, it continues its work. Last year, 1922, it had 265 students, under the care of 18 professors.

MT. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE

After the opening of St. Mary's College in Baltimore, Father Nagot, intent on the Sulpicians' special work and fearing that the opening of the college to lay students would interfere with the development of vocations to the priesthood, undertook in 1807 to open a school at Pigeon Hills in Pennsylvania, about five miles from Conewago, which would serve as a preparatory seminary. About the same time the Rev. John Dubois was working to the same end at Emmitsburg, Md. In 1805 he had purchased land for a school on the side of the mountain about two miles from that village. In 1808 he was admitted as

a member of the Sulpician Community and the pupils from Pigeon Hills were brought as a beginning for his school, and thus came into existence Mount St. Mary's College. After a few years, however, the same question arose. The Sulpicians ever intent on their special work, were unwilling to continue in charge of a secular college and withdrew. Before that time, fortunately, the school had taken root and was continued under the care of the secular clergy. The double work of secular college and ecclesiastical seminary after many difficulties and trials, has gone on with ever-growing success, until the present day.

This past year the college registered 485 students under the care of 10 priests and 40 lay professors. The number in the seminary was 94.

CHAPTER III

THE SISTERS OF THE VISITATION—1809

GEORGETOWN

In 1793 a few Poor Clares who had been driven from France by the Revolution opened a small school in Georgetown, which was not very successful, owing to the extreme poverty of these devoted women and probably also to their want of adaptability to the habits of the country.

They returned to France, but their work was taken up by some pious ladies whom Archbishop Neale gathered together, who finally founded the Visitation Order, which took root in Georgetown and has continued the work of education down to the present time. The enrollment of Georgetown Visitation Academy for the year ending June, 1922, was 200 pupils under 20 Sisters and 12 lay teachers. The total number of Sisters in the community was 55.

Besides their Academy and Boarding School, the Sisters of the Visitation conducted from the very beginning a school for the girls of Holy Trinity Parish, which was closed only in June, 1918, when the parish school was placed in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. This school, which was called St. Joseph's

School, was at one time very successful and cared for more than 100 girls, a large number for those early days. According to the "Laity's Directory," they also for a time carried on an orphan asylum.

PARK AVENUE, BALTIMORE

The first foundation made from Georgetown in the Diocese of Baltimore was the Park Avenue Convent in Baltimore. This Convent of the Visitation was established November 13, 1837, and the Academy was opened December 4, 1837. Located at first at the northwest corner of Greene and Mulberry Streets, it was removed November 10, 1839, to the present convent, which was solemnly opened on that date. The present enrollment is 105 pupils under 21 Sisters. At first it was a boarding and day school, but for many years past it has been used only as a day school.

ORDER IN FREDERICK

The Catholic Directory of 1847 notes that the Convent and Female Academy of the Visitation have taken charge of the "Seminary lately known as St. John's Female Academy, in Frederick," and that "there are ten Sisters in this institution." The Frederick Academy of the Visitation was, therefore, founded in 1846, and still continues in the same location. In 1922 there were in the Academy 52

boarding pupils, under 12 Sisters. The total number of the community was 32. Besides the boarders, there was a commercial class of 10 day scholars and 15 extra music pupils.

In 1850 a new Visitation Convent, also an offspring of Georgetown, was founded in Washington. It was located at the northwest corner of Tenth and G Streets. There an academy and day school was opened and kept up until 1877, when the Sisters removed to Connecticut Avenue. A few years ago the Connecticut Avenue property was sold and the school closed. A new convent has been built at Bethesda, Md., and the community proposes to live the contemplative life.

MOUNT DE SALES, CATONSVILLE

In 1852 the Visitation Convent of Mount de Sales at Catonsville was founded from the Georgetown Convent and a school was opened for boarders and day scholars, which in 1922 had an enrollment of 100 pupils under 10 Sisters and 5 lay teachers. The whole community numbers 50 Sisters.

CHAPTER IV

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY—1809

About the same time that Father Dubois was beginning his work at Mt. St. Mary's, Mrs. Elizabeth Seton, under the influence of the Rev. Doctor Dubourg and other Sulpician Fathers in Baltimore, was working out her idea for the education of Catholic girls which resulted in the formation of the Sisters of Charity and the foundation of St. Joseph's School at Emmitsburg.

It is not necessary here to go into the details of Mrs. Seton's career. After her conversion she came to Baltimore and, under the guidance of the Rev. Father Dubourg, opened a small school and was joined by a number of other young women who, like her, desired to devote themselves to the religious life and the education of Catholic children. Helped by the generosity of the Rev. Samuel Cooper, who purchased property at Emmitsburg, she removed thither and laid the foundation not only of a successful school, but of a religious community which was destined to exercise a permanent and a wonderful influence on the educational work of the American Church.

All over the United States they are found to this day amongst the most zealous and efficient workers

not only in the field of education but also in the sphere of charity and benevolence. Their first establishment at Emmitsburg has been the mother of innumerable other institutions of all kinds. There today, besides their mother house and their novitiate, they still continue their school, which has grown into St. Joseph's College, and there are to be found students from all over the country. At St. Joseph's, in 1922, there were 170 students under the care of 17 Sisters, assisted, as they always have been, by 3 professors from Mt. St. Mary's and by 8 lay teachers. The number of Sisters in the community was 30.

From the very beginning the Sisters devoted themselves to the care of the poor children of the surrounding country and for a number of years maintained an orphan asylum in connection with the convent.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM

On February 2, 1818, under the auspices of Archbishop Marechal, a Society of Ladies was formed to arrange for the opening of a free school for girls. This movement developed into St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, which on July 4, 1821, was placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity. After several migrations it settled down in 1828 on Franklin Street near Cathedral. In the same place the Sisters also carried on the Cathedral Female Parish School. The day school was replaced in 1871 by the Metropolitan

School of the Cathedral Parish, which has been since that time in charge of the School Sisters of Notre Dame. The first location of this school was on Franklin Street, east of Charles. It is now on Mulberry Street, opposite the Cathedral. In 1889 the Orphan Asylum was removed to its present location on Cold Spring Lane. The number of girls at St. Mary's in 1922 was 175, under the care of nine Sisters.

WORK IN FREDERICK

The first church in Frederick dated back to 1763. In 1822 the Rev. John McElroy, S.J., took charge and remained pastor of Frederick and the surrounding missions until about 1845. He built the present magnificent church. His interest in education is shown by the following extracts from the records of St. Joseph's, Emmitsburg:

December 23, 1824.—Reverend Father McElroy, S.J., having petitioned for Sisters to keep a school, on this day Sister Margaret George, Sister Servant, accompanied by Sister Rosalia Green, left St. Joseph's for that work.

October 2, 1830.—Sister Annie Dowling left St. Joseph's for a Pay School which was to be attached to the Asylum.

September 18, 1842.—Sister M. Cecilia went to Frederick to teach the little boys. The following description was written in 1845:

"Sisters' Female Academy.—The three buildings stand back from the street and have beautiful close-shaven grass plots before them, enclosed along the edge of the street with iron railings. A row of young trees extending the whole length of the buildings has lately been planted by our excellent pastor, the Rev. John McElroy, who is also superior of St. John's. When these trees increase in size they will add materially to the beauty of the place. The Female Academy belongs to 'St. John's Literary Institution,' which is incorporated and holds this property in its corporate capacity, but the school is entirely under the management of the Sisters of Charity.

"The orphans who were formerly supported here are now provided for at the Mother House of St. Joseph's. This is better. St. Joseph's is in the country, and the little orphans will find it more healthy and more agreeable, while their kind guardians and more than mothers will be able to support them at a less expense than here. The Sisters also conduct a school for very small boys, which is doing much good. On Sundays they instruct the female colored children in their catechism, while the same good office is performed at St. John's for the males by some of the teachers. Thus they are always engaged in their works of mercy and charity. Opposite the church and the schools nearly a square is occupied by the old church and by the house and garden of the novitiate of the Society of Jesus. Immediately

above these three handsome new brick buildings are in progress of erection, so that in a short time that quarter, being quiet and retired, will be the most beautiful portion of the 'mountain city'."

The Sisters of Charity carried on the asylum, boarding school and day school at Frederick until September 11, 1846. When they withdrew, the work of education for the girls was taken over by the Sisters of the Visitation.

ST. VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, WASHINGTON

In 1825 the Sisters of Charity from Emmitsburg, at the invitation of Father Matthews of Washington, opened the Female Orphan Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul at the National Capital. The asylum remained on Tenth Street, opposite the church, until December 18, 1900, when it was removed to its present quarters at "Edgewood". The number of orphans registered in 1922 was 135 under the care of eleven Sisters. In connection with St. Vincent's, the female school of St. Patrick's parish was carried on until removal from Tenth Street. The school was then closed for a short time, and when reopened it was placed in charge of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

ST. ROSE'S TECHNICAL SCHOOL

In 1868, Sister M. Blanche, Sister Servant of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum for many years, pained to

see those children whose childhood days had been spent in the asylum, going out at the age of 14 to battle with a hard, cold world, treated cruelly in homes in which they had been placed, and, in some cases, returning to the asylum bearing cuts and bruises on face and head, appealed to Father Walter, upon whose ready co-operation she confidently relied for remedy. As a consequence, a small room was fitted up, and with three children and one sewing machine, a work was begun, which has had results far greater than either Father Walter or Sister Blanche could have foreseen. That little room and one machine was the forerunner of the great institution now known as St. Rose's Technical School. On March 25, 1872, twelve girls were transferred to a new house built on G Street, south of Pennsylvania Avenue. The school was incorporated by an act of Congress "for the care of female orphan children over fourteen years of age, of good moral character, to instruct said orphan children in domestic economy, plain and fancy sewing, dressmaking and the responsible duties of practical housekeeping.

In 1891 the present property at the southwest corner of Phelps Place and California Avenue was purchased and a new building was erected, suitable to the purposes of the school. It has a present enrollment of 62 girls under 11 Sisters.

St. Paul's Academy was opened in Washington, April 21, 1831, but was discontinued after three years, April 16, 1834. The only notice of this school

in the Catholic Directory was in 1834, in which it was listed as St. Paul's Academy, Capitol Hill. There were five Sisters.

The records of the Sisters show that an asylum and school were opened at Georgetown, D. C., June 3, 1831, which was, however, discontinued in September of the same year.

ST. VINCENT'S BALTIMORE

St. Vincent's Parish, Baltimore, was established in 1840. The Rev. John B. Gildea, pastor of St. James' Church, which was made a German parish, was placed in charge of it and began at once to look after the welfare of the children. St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum was opened in 1841, and until 1846 was conducted by the Sisters of Charity. When they were withdrawn by their superiors it came into the hands of the Christian Brothers, who, however, soon gave it up as they found their community too small at that time and wished to devote themselves to their work at Calvert Hall. In 1847, according to the Catholic Directory, it was in charge of Miss Margaret Jenkins and was caring for 20 orphans. Father Gildea had also in connection with the orphan asylum a school for boys, as we learn from a letter written by him to the Sisters of Charity.

In the letter of 1842, above referred to, Father Gildea says that as the boys' school was doing so much good, he desired to do something also for the girls,

and he asked the Sisters to send him two teachers. His desire was not accomplished, and only after his death the girls' school was opened, September 20, 1846. The Sisters of Charity carried on this school until July 1, 1899. The statistics of their last year show an enrollment of 100 pupils and 6 Sisters. When the Sisters of Charity left, the girls' school was transferred to the care of the Sisters of Mercy, who continued to teach both boys and girls until the removal of the asylum to the country in 1909.

The schools were then closed and the complete change in the neighborhood has made it impossible since then to continue them. St. Vincent's once one of the largest parishes in the city, is now served again by one priest, and he gets his support mainly from the old friends of the parish who come from all parts of the city to his 12 o'clock Mass and from the night workers, who attend Mass at 2 A. M. Sunday morning.

October 29, 1843, was opened in Washington, under the care of the Sisters, an orphan asylum for boys. This was discontinued in 1846 and was later on re-opened under the name of St. Joseph's Asylum under the care of the Sisters of Holy Cross.

In the Catholic Directory of 1843 appeared the notice of the opening of a boarding school for small boys, to be called St. Francis Xavier's School. "Children will be received in this institution between the age of four and eight. A child, sufficiently pre-

cious, could be received at the age of three. No child will be retained after the age of twelve. In case of early development, this period would be anticipated."

This was a pay school, and was located about a mile from St. Joseph's College, at Emmitsburg. The rate per annum was to be \$125, with quite a number of extras, such as "French and Latin, each per annum, \$16, and music on the piano, \$40," with \$4 more for the use of the piano. This school was closed in 1846, when all the boys' schools and asylums under the care of the Sisters were discontinued.

The "Story of the Mountain" (Mount St. Mary's) notes that Bishop Chatard, of Indianapolis, who graduated from the college in 1854, and John Lee Carroll, Governor of Maryland, were pupils of this institute as small boys.

Here it is only proper to note that from the very beginning Mother Seton and her successors devoted themselves in a special manner to the interest of the poor in the neighborhood of Emmitsburg, and in the Catholic Directories we have repeated notices that a "free school for girls is attached to the Mother House."

We have seen that when the orphan asylum at Frederick was closed the orphans were removed to the Mother House because they could be more easily taken care of there. In 1847 and later directories we are informed that "Saint Philomena's Asylum, attached to the Mother House, is for the support and

education of female orphans and the training of such as have the talent for the office of governess. In 1847 there were 20 orphans in the home." Later on, in 1860, they had for a short time a school for deaf and dumb children.

At the beginning of the Civil War some of these institutions had to be discontinued on account of the demand made on the community for Sisters as war nurses. After the war, in 1865, a parish school was opened in Emmitsburg, which was carried on by lay teachers until 1878; when it was taken over by the Sisters. Later on the present building, called St. Euphemia's School was erected. This school enrolled in 1922, 101 boys and 98 girls under the care of five Sisters. These figures include 21 colored children, 11 boys and 10 girls, under one Sister.

The Catholic Directory of 1849 notes "St. Lazare," an establishment about half a mile from Emmitsburg, "where food, clothing, etc., are daily distributed to the poor; 20 to 30 persons here receive daily the necessaries of life. It is served by four Sisters. Sister Adilla is Sister Servant."

In 1848 appeared in the Catholic Directory a notice of St. Joseph's School for Young Ladies, E Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, Washington, D. C., under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. This was evidently a day school. The terms per quarter were: For the "First class, \$8.00; second, third and fourth classes, 6.00; fifth class, 3.50. This institution is conducted by seven Sisters—Sister

Lucina, Sister Servant. It contains about 100 pupils." This school was discontinued about 1850.

In 1848 the Sisters of Charity took charge of the girls' school of St. Peter's Parish in Baltimore. They withdrew in 1855 and were replaced by the Sisters of Mercy.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL, BALTIMORE

In 1854 they assumed the care of the girls of St. Joseph's Church, then situated at Hanover and Barre Streets. St. Joseph's was built in 1839 by the Rev. Edward Damphoux. It passed to the Jesuit Fathers in 1849. In 1860 the parish was placed in care of the Diocesan clergy and Father Slattery was made Pastor. The school was located in 1854 at No. 94 Camden Street. In 1859 it had been removed to No. 73 Barre Street near Sharp, which was also the convent, and here it remained until the final removal to Lee Street. The second church was built by Rev. John M. Barry on the site of the old boys' school, but it also, as well as the convent, were later sold to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and removed to the present location on Lee Street. The convent and the school now adjoin the present church, and the Sisters of Charity have charge of both the boys and girls of the parish. They took over the boys' school in 1895. The enrollment in 1922 was 125 boys and 225 girls, a total of 345, under six Sisters.

ST. VINCENT'S INFANT ASYLUM

In 1856 the Sisters opened one of their most interesting and most useful establishments, St. Vincent's Infant Asylum. It is located at the northeast corner of Lafayette Avenue and Division Street. There is also a large country house on the Reisterstown Road, near Mount Hope, where a number of the children are kept all the time, and all of them for a while during the summer. There are 208 children cared for by 15 Sisters. Of these 55, 30 boys and 25 girls, are registered as kindergarten pupils, the classes being carried on by one Sister and one lay teacher.

St. John's Parish was organized about 1853. Father McManus became pastor in 1854, and on August 28, 1858, the Sisters of Charity came to organize the female parish school on Valley street. The boys' school was opened in 1868 by the Christian Brothers. When they retired in 1902 the Sisters assumed charge also of the boys' school. These schools enrolled in 1822, 902 pupils, 470 boys and 432 girls, under the care of 23 Sisters and lay teachers.

St. Joseph's Institution, near Emmitsburg, a day school, which opened May 14, 1860, was discontinued October 14, 1861. August 14, 1860, a school was opened in St. Matthew's parish, Washington. It was closed in July, 1865.

St. Ann's Infant Asylum, an institution of the same character as St. Vincent's in Baltimore, was opened in Washington, August 15, 1860. It is

located at 23rd and K Streets, N. W., and at the time of this writing was caring for 104 children under nine Sisters.

The Immaculate Conception parish, Baltimore, in charge of the Lazarists, was founded in 1850. A school was opened in 1852 and was under lay teachers until 1863. October 15, 1863, the Sisters of Charity took charge of the girls' school, and the Christian Brothers of the boys in 1870. The Brothers left in 1907, and since that time both the boys and girls have been under the care of the Sisters. The enrollment of this school, in 1922, was 105 boys and 109 girls, under nine Sisters.

The parish of the Immaculate Conception, Washington, was founded in 1864, the Rev. Francis McCarthy being the first pastor. A school for boys was opened September, 1865, under lay teachers. The girls' school has been in charge of the Sisters of Charity from 1865 to the present time. The enrollment in 1922 was 260 girls, under eight Sisters. The boys' school is in charge of the Brothers of Mary.

In 1865, St. Joseph's School of Industry was opened as an outlet for the older girls of St. Mary's Orphanage, the purpose being to give them industrial training and fit them for self-support. The school met with instant success and has been for all these years a God-send for the pupils who have passed through its course. The original location was a small two-story building on Green Street. In 1867 it was moved to the southeast corner of Carey and

Lexington streets and was finally transferred to its present quarters at Charles and 27th streets, February 12, 1908. Its present enrollment is 70 girls, 9 Sisters and 3 lay teachers.

In connection with the School of Industry the sisters took charge of St. Martin's Female School January 13, 1868. In 1882 this school was transferred to its present location on Fulton avenue, opposite the church. The sisters also have charge of the boys in the three lower grades. The enrollment of their school in 1922 was 210 boys and 570 girls, a total of 780 under 16 Sisters and one lay teacher. The higher-grade boys are under the care of the Brothers of Mary.

September 5, 1915, the Sisters took charge of St. Charles Borromeo's School at Pikesville. The school-house was erected by Rev. M. J. Riordan. It has been enlarged by the present pastor, Rev. Ambrose Bevans, who opened the school and also erected a convent. The enrollment of St. Charles' School in 1922 was 79 boys and 84 girls, a total of 163 under four Sisters and two lay teachers.

The educational Record of St. Charles' parish would not be complete without a reference to the work of Rev. Father Waldron. Rev. E. Q. S. Waldron, at one time a priest of the Diocese of Philadelphia, came afterwards to Baltimore. About 1860 he was made pastor of Pikesville, where he remained until his death.

What he tried to do at Pikesville may be judged from the following extracts from the *Catholic Mirror*:

"A New Literary Institution at Pikesville—We are informed that the Rev. E. Q. S. Waldron and Professor Haldeman have determined to open a collegiate institution at Pikesville on the first Monday in September next. The Rev. Mr. Waldron, who has charge of the parish at Pikesville, was, for a short time, assistant rector at the Cathedral, and, during his brief career of duty there, had endeared himself to the congregation by his courteous bearing and sacerdotal zeal. Professor Haldeman is known to us by reputation, though not personally; on the list of scientific names few in the whole country stand higher than his own. The Rev. Mr. Waldron and Professor Haldeman have both been heretofore engaged in different literary establishments as principal and professor, and are particularly qualified for their present enterprise by their knowledge and experience. Much will be expected from a school starting under such auspices, and the public and the friends of education generally will, we trust, have no cause to regret the confidence they may place in its management and success. Our best wishes accompany these gentlemen in their praiseworthy project."¹

"Professor Haldeman—It will be a subject of gratification to the public to learn that this gentle-

1C. M., July 28, 1860.

man has connected himself with the Borromeo College to be opened in the vicinity of Baltimore on the second Monday of September.

"The labors of his life, which have been devoted to science, have been chiefly confined to Pennsylvania; yet, his reputation as a scholar and a man of great learning has not been confined to the State. He is the author of several scientific works, and for many years he occupied the chair of Natural History in the University of Pennsylvania, and he was formerly president of a college in Alabama. Very recently he won a premium by composing a treatise on the 'Philosophy of Language'. A high premium was offered in England for the best treatise on this subject, and learned men in all countries were allowed to compete for it. So well pleased were the Committee of Examination with that presented by Professor Haldeman, that they not only pronounced it the best, but offered to double the amount of the premium, if he would carry out more fully a certain branch of the subject. He undertook the labor and accomplished it to the satisfaction of the committee.

If a greater number of learned men amongst us, who, like Professor Haldeman, have a capacity for teaching, would enter upon this noble task, our institutions of learning would not only be multiplied, but devotion to science and letters would increase, and better men and more thorough class of scholars would appear in our midst."¹

¹C. M., Aug. 16, 1860.

The professor remained only one year, but Father Waldron persistently carried on his "college" in some shape for about ten years before it finally died a natural death.

Finally, September 15, 1919, was opened, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, the school of St. Dominic's parish, Harford road and Gibbons avenue. This parish was founded and the church and school have been erected by the zealous efforts of the Rev. John B. Manley. The enrollment for 1922 was 136 boys and 114 girls, a total of 250, under five Sisters and one lay teacher.

Besides the schools already mentioned, the Sisters of Charity taught a small school at St. Anthony's, Emmitsburg, from 1903 to 1905, during the pastorate of the Rev. Thomas S. Lyons. This school has been again placed under the care of the Sisters, by the present pastor, Rev. Edward F. Reilly.

CHAPTER V

THE OLIVER HIBERNIAN SCHOOL—1824

Although the Oliver Hibernian School was not a church school, the fact that nearly all of the children who profited by its educational advantages were Catholics makes it advisable that it should have a place amongst the Catholic schools of Baltimore.

The Hibernian Society of Baltimore was organized in 1803, "the object being to do any such acts, matters and things as are or shall be necessary for the purpose of affording charitable assistance and advice to such emigrants from or natives of Ireland arriving at or residing in any part of the State of Maryland as may be in want and deemed worthy."

The first president of the society was John Campbell; the second was John Donnell, and the third, from 1815 to 1818, was John Oliver. Mr. Oliver (a non-Catholic) died in 1823, and in his will left a fund of \$20,000, to found a school in which boys and girls of Irish descent would receive an education. If there were not enough of them to fill the school, it was to be opened to children of "any nationality or creed."

This school was named "The Oliver Hibernian Free School." It was opened in March, 1824, at the southeast corner of Lemmon and Holiday streets.

In 1826 the society purchased a lot on Belvedere street (afterwards North street and now Guilford avenue) and erected a suitable building, in which the school was conducted continuously from March 1, 1827, until March, 1904, when the property was sold. Since that time the society has maintained a night school, which was conducted for a few years in the Athanaeum Building, northeast corner of St. Paul and Saratoga streets. It is now located in the Patterson Building, at the northwest corner of Baltimore and Gay streets, especial attention being paid to the fitting of young men and young women for commercial pursuits. The career of the school has been an honorable one, and the character of the gentlemen who at present are its directors is a guarantee that it will continue its good work for many years to come.

CHAPTER VI

THE OBLATE SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE

1828

Till 1828 the Visitation Nuns and the Sisters of Charity were the two religious communities of women serving the schools of the Archdiocese of Baltimore. In that year a third community took its place in the work.

The Oblate Sisters of Providence were founded in 1828 by the venerable Father Joubert, of St. Mary's Seminary, to give to pious women of the colored race an opportunity to devote themselves to the service of God in the religious life. The story of this community is a story of devoted service and self-denial.

Rev. Father Joubert was a son of a noble French family which was forced by the Revolution to take refuge in San Domingo. Alone of his family, he escaped from the massacre of San Domingo and came to Baltimore, where, after a few years, he entered St. Mary's Seminary and was ordained. After his ordination he was given charge of the colored people who frequented St. Mary's Chapel. There he became acquainted with four pious colored women who kept a private school and lived a retired life, hoping for an opportunity to consecrate their lives to God. Finally, with the consent and approval of Arch-

bishop Whitfield, these four pious women entered on their novitiate June 5, 1828, and on July 2, 1829, were permitted to make their vows.

Their first abode was in St. Mary's Court, near the entrance to the Seminary. Thence they removed first to a house on George street, and later to a larger one on Richmond street, which became their permanent abode. On Richmond street they built a chapel, which served as a church for colored Catholics of the city, and enlarged and added to their buildings. Their first work was to continue the school which they had opened while lay-women, to which they later added the care of the orphans. Both of these schools exist today.

After the death of Father Joubert, in 1843, the Redemptorist Fathers assumed direction of the community, Rev. Thaddeus Anwander, C. SS. R., being for a number of years especially active in looking after their interests. Again in later years we find the Rev. Peter Miller, S. J., looking after them; then the Josephites and Father Leeson, and after Father Leeson's death, Bishop Corrigan and now the Rt. Rev. M. F. Foley.

During the years in which they were under Father Anwander's care, from 1855 to 1860, according to a notice in the Catholic Directory, they carried on a boys' school "in a substantial two-story brick building in the rear of the church, which has been erected to meet the want of a good Catholic school for colored boys."

In October, 1858, the Rev. William F. Clarke, S. J., secured their services to open a small school in St. Joseph's Parish. The Sisters were just getting settled down there when one night a mob broke open their door. Father Clarke, with one of the Brothers, came and fixed the door. The next night the same outrage was repeated, and then Archbishop Kenrick advised the Sisters to retire, which they did. "However," says the narrator of the story, "Father Clarke secured another house and the Sisters had a flourishing school for a long time." This school was in Wayne street, near St. Joseph's Church, and was closed finally in March, 1866.

In May, 1863, the Rev. Father Kraus, C. SS. R., at that time the director of the community, opened a school on Fells Point, and three Sisters were placed in charge. In 1866, for good reasons, it was thought proper to close this school, and the Sisters returned to the Mother House.

Again, in 1871, say the annals, a school was opened in East Baltimore, which was closed "for want of support about 1885." To this school probably refers the following leaflet, which has been preserved and which may prove interesting to our readers:

ST. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL
Conducted by
THE SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE

This branch of the School of St. Frances, for colored children, Richmond street, has been opened

since the 5th of April for the reception of pupils residing in the eastern part of the city, at No. 83 Bank street, Fells Point, where the same plan of instruction is pursued, as taught at St. Frances'.

In the Female Department particular care is bestowed on needle work, embroidery, etc.

Terms

Boarding and tuition per quarter, payable in advance.....	\$20.00
Fuel for winter.....	1.00

Day Scholars

Primary Class (12 weeks per quarter).....	\$1.50
Regular English course (12 weeks per quarter).....	2.00
The more advanced (12 weeks per quarter)...	3.00
Fuel for winter.....	.50
Music on piano, per quarter, when desired....	10.00
Use of instrument.....	1.00
French language (optional).....	1.00

Tuition must be paid invariably in advance, or within the first ten days.

The sisters respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

For further particulars apply at the school to the school directress.

During all these years the Sisters had been carrying on their work on Richmond street, teaching their academy and the orphan asylum which had been opened by Father Miller, S. J., in 1866, with 15 girls. In 1870 the city carried out a street improvement by widening and extending Park avenue across Richmond street, which included the removal of the buildings which had been occupied so many years by the Oblate Sisters. In anticipation of this removal the Sisters had acquired a location at Chase and Forrest streets and had erected new buildings into which they removed their Mother House, Novitiate, Academy and Orphan Asylum.

There they are still carrying on the work, after 94 years of poverty and self denial. May they continue to prosper. Certainly the good people of Baltimore will help them in a few years to thank God for a hundred years of good work done for His honor and glory.

The enrollment of the Academy in 1922 was 70 pupils and 7 Sisters; of the orphan asylum 72 pupils and 9 Sisters. The total number of Sisters in the community was 45.

In September, 1878, the Sisters were given charge of St. Francis Xavier's School, which they taught until about February, 1880, when they retired.

In October, 1892, at the invitation of the Right Rev. J. R. Matthews, pastor of St. Cyprian's Church in Washington, they opened the school of that

parish. The enrollment of this school in 1922 was: Boys, 199, girls, 250; total, 449, under 8 Sisters.

In September, 1895, they opened, in connection with St. Cyprian's School, a boarding school, which was called St. Ann's. This was closed in June, 1920. The total number of Sisters in St. Cyprian's is 12, of whom 2 teach school at Alexandria, Va.

In the Catholic Directory of 1866 there is a notice that a school for colored children had been opened in St. Matthew's parish, Washington, D. C. Later, in 1869, this was called St. Martin's School, on 15th Street. The explanation of this latter notice is that the parish, which has become so well known as St. Augustine's was in the beginning placed under the patronage of Blessed Martin de Porras. Rev. Felix Barroti was the first pastor, and after his death, for some years, the parish was administered by the Josephite Fathers, to whom succeeded the Rev. Paul Griffith. This school was carried on at first by lay teachers, but was closed for some years. It was reopened in 1875 by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, who retired in 1895. It was again opened by Father Griffith in 1908, at 1127 15th Street, N. W., opposite the church. The Oblate Sisters took charge. The enrollment in 1922 was 106 boys, 114 girls, a total of 220, under 5 Sisters.

In September, 1911, the Rev. Charles Evers opened a school at St. Barnabas Church with the Oblate Sisters in charge. It was for a time carried on in the basement of the church; afterwards in a building

on Argyle avenue, a few blocks from the church. It is now housed in the large building opposite the church on Biddle street. The enrollment in 1922 was 148 boys and 193 girls, a total of 341, under 10 Sisters.

Besides these schools in the Archdiocese, the Oblate Sisters of Providence have three houses in Cuba, two in Havana and one at Cardenas; two in St. Louis, Mo.; two in Leavenworth, Kan.; one in Charleston, S. C., and since September, 1919, St. Joseph's School, Alexandria, Va.

CHAPTER VII

THE CARMELITES—1831

The Carmelites were established in Maryland in 1790 by the Rev. Fr. Neale, S.J., who brought out four Sisters, of whom one was English and three of American birth, who had joined this austere order in Europe. They opened their convent at Port Tobacco, in Charles connty. It is said that Archbishop Carroll, moved by their poverty, and also anxious to procure religious teachers for the female children of his flock, procured a dispensation from the Holy See to permit them to engage in the work of education. However, they declined to make use of the permission, and it was only long after their removal to Baltimore in 1831, compelled, as they confessed, in their prospectus, by their extreme poverty, that they opened a school at their convent on Aisquith street, near Orleans. The Sisters have no records to show the number of pupils taught in this school, but we judge from the notices in the Catholic directories that they had a yearly average of about 50 and that their work was successful. As they followed the advice of Archbishop Whitfield in opening the school, so they obeyed the wish of Archbishop Kenrick in 1851, and after twenty years of what was for them uncongenial duty, gladly

resumed the strict observance of the Rule of St. Teresa, under which they lived and flourished. In 1873 they removed from Aisquith street to their present abode at Caroline and Biddle streets.

CHAPTER VIII

SOME PRIVATE SCHOOLS—1837

In the Catholic Directory of 1837 appear the prospectuses of three private schools, which, while not strictly Catholic schools, are worthy of mention here, as they had evidently a large Catholic patronage, were allowed to insert their notices in the directory and to refer to the Archbishop and other prominent Catholics. That they were not for the poorer classes is seen from the rates scheduled for board and tuition. The schools were: (1) "Miss E. Marcilly's Academy for the instruction of Young Ladies," 2 South Charles street, afterwards removed to the southeast corner of Charles and Center, board and tuition being \$200.

(2) "The Misses Cottingers' Seminary for Young Ladies," located at 72 and later at 8 Franklin street. Board and tuition, \$170.

(3) "The Misses McNally's Seminary for Young Ladies," located at first on Hanover street and afterwards at the northwest corner of Charles and Center, or, as they later called it, "Washington Place." Their rates were \$450. They were quite exclusive. In their first prospectus they say that they "have formed an establishment for the education of a limited number of young ladies under a certain age, of which number they have already fourteen. Their

own language (French) is the only language of communication between them and their pupils, and for their pupils among themselves. The Misses McNally neither require nor employ any instructor out of their own family; the use of another language than French and Italian is thus effectually excluded." The Prospectus is very amusing, and only its extreme length prevents us from yielding to the temptation of producing it in full. They yielded to the advice of their friends, we are sure, in cutting it down to a few lines in later issues of the directory.

There also appeared in 1841, for that year only, the prospectus of "Mons. A. Boursaud's French and English Boarding School, established October, 1839," in the "convenient and spacious building" at the corner of Lexington and Cove streets. (Cove street is now Fremont avenue.) Board and tuition, \$250. After 1841 all these private schools disappeared from the Catholic directories.

Professor Connolly advertised a private School for a while, in the *Catholic Mirror*. I regret that the memorandum made of the time and place has been mislaid.

CHAPTER IX

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS—1845

The Cathedral parish as we know, is the oldest in Baltimore city. That the priests in charge turned their attention very early to the education of the children is evidenced by the notice which appears in the "Catholic Calendar and Laities' Directory for the year of Our Lord, 1834," the second number of the long line of Catholic directories, which has come down to the present day.

In this publication we read that there is a "Boy's Free School on Saratoga street, in length, 40 feet; in breadth, 25 feet, contains 250 boys and 200 boys receive education on Sundays." Evidently, this was not only a Sunday school, but a day school as well. Similar notices appear in subsequent years, and in 1844 it is noticed as the "Cathedral Public School." In 1845 we are told that "this school for boys is conducted in Calvert Hall, a spacious and elegant building situated near the Metropolitan Church. Arrangments have been made by which it will be placed under the charge of the Brothers of the Christian Schools." "The school numbers 106 pupils." Finally, in 1846, we are informed that "this school numbers 120 pupils under three Brothers of the Christian schools."

The Brothers of the Christian Schools, thus introduced into the Diocese of Baltimore, were established in France in 1680 by St. John Baptist de la Salle, a holy priest, who had made the education of poor boys his life work. The work of this institute was destroyed in France by the Revolution in 1792, but was re-established in the 19th century and was introduced into the United States at the invitation of Archbishop Eccleston. The Directory of 1847 notes that the "Brothers have established a Novitiate at Baltimore which, for the present will be located at St. Vincent's Asylum, Front street. The following institutions will be under their care: (1) St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, which contains about 40 orphans; (2) Cathedral Public School in which two classes of 60 boys each will be conducted by the Brothers."

The Directory of 1848 tells us that "Calvert Hall has been ceded to the Brothers by the trustees of the Cathedral for the purpose of carrying out more effectually the object of their institute. The alterations which have been made in the hall will afford them all the necessary conveniences for a residence and a novitiate, while the apartments in the first story offer the most ample accommodation for a school. There are at present five Brothers in the institution, one of whom is a novice—Brother Leopold, director. The school contains at present 160 pupils."

At Calvert Hall the school work of the Brothers prospered. Besides the parish school they opened an academy and for some years even took boarders until the opening of Rock Hill College. The location of their school was the site of old St. Peter's Church, which was finally closed about 1841. Here, besides the school, they carried on their Novitiate, until 1878, when it was removed to Ammendale, where it still remains. In 1890 they built the present "Calvert Hall College" at the southwest corner of Mulberry and Cathedral streets. The old buildings were sold and are now used for commercial purposes. The enrollment in 1922 was 230 pupils, under 12 Brothers and 5 lay teachers.

St. Vincent's parish was established in 1840. The Rev. John B. Gildea, pastor of St. James' Church, which was made a German parish, was placed in charge and began at once to look after the welfare of the children. St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum was opened in 1841, and until 1846 was conducted by the Sisters of Charity. When they were withdrawn by their superiors it came into the hands of the Christian Brothers, who, however, gave it up, as they found their community too small at that time, and they wished to devote themselves to their work at Calvert Hall. In 1847, according to the Catholic Directory it was in charge of Miss Margaret Jenkins and was caring for 20 orphans. In 1848, however, the Brothers again took charge and continued the

work until 1899, when it was finally given over to the Sisters of Mercy, who are still in charge.

From the beginning, Father Gildea had a school for boys in connection with the orphan asylum, and we learn from a letter written by him to the Sisters of Charity in 1824, that there were at that time 200 pupils. When the Christian Brothers took charge of the asylum they also took over the school, which remained under their care until both were transferred to the Sisters of Mercy. This school was closed in 1909, when the asylum was removed to the York road.

The first development from Calvert Hall was St. Peter's Parochial School, which was taken over September 9, 1849. The Brothers came out every day from Calvert Hall, until 1878. In September of that year a community was established at St. Peter's. In June, 1893, the Brothers retired and the boys of the parish have since that time been under the care of the Sisters of Mercy.

From 1851 to 1872 the Brothers had charge of the boys of St. Alphonsus' School. They left in that year, but returned in 1878 to take charge of the larger boys (the Sisters of Notre Dame teaching the small boys). In 1911 the Brothers retired. In 1916 St. Alphonsus' schools were closed.

In 1868 the Brothers took charge of the boys' school of St. John's parish, Eager and Valley streets, from which they retired in 1902. The Sisters of

Charity now have charge of both boys and girls at St. John's.

In 1870 the Immaculate Conception School, Mosher and Division streets, was placed in their hands. A community was established in 1878. In 1907 the number of boys attending this school had become rather small and the Brothers retired. Since then the Sisters of Charity have taken care of both boys and girls of the parish.

From 1871 to 1881 a boys' school, called the Cathedral Parochial School was carried on in Courtland street, when it was absorbed into Calvert Hall.

ST. GREGORY'S ACADEMY.

This was a musical school, established with the idea of training choristers for the Cathedral and other churches. It was opened in 1882, on Mulberry street, near the Cathedral, but after two years, on account of the heavy expense, was closed in 1884.

The Brothers also had charge of the boys' school of Fourteen Holy Martyrs' parish from 1907 to 1909.

Rock Hill College was opened at Ellicott City in 1857, and continued to prosper there until the recent fire. The enrollment in 1922 was 138 students under 13 Brothers and 4 lay teachers.

The work of the Brothers in Washington has been rather complicated. According to their records, they carried on St. Matthew's Parochial School from 1851 to 1853, and there is a notice in the Catholic Direc-

tory of 1852, of "St. Matthew's Orphan Asylum; 5 Brother, 8 orphans, and a day school with 170 pupils."

Then, in 1866, at the invitation of the Rev. Jacob Walter, they opened St. Patrick's Parochial School, which was closed in 1868. In that year they opened again St. Matthew's Parochial School, which they continued to teach until 1882.

In the year 1868 they opened St. Matthew's Institute, which, in 1880, became St. John's College, under which name it still continues. Its enrollment in 1922 was 275 boys under 11 Brothers.

In 1852 the Catholic Directory also carried a notice of "St. Mary's School, Cumberland; 3 Brothers, 190 boys. Brother Peter was Superior." The records of the Brothers seem to be silent on this last item.

Finally, in 1907, they opened La Salle Institute in Cumberland, which is flourishing, and we trust will continue to extend its influence over the surrounding country. Its enrollment in 1922 was 130 boys under 5 Brothers and one lay teacher.

CHAPTER X

THE SCHOOL SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME

1847

To the zeal of the Redemptorist Fathers we are indebted for the introduction into the Diocese of Baltimore of two teaching communities, "The School Sisters of Notre Dame" and "Brothers of Mary."

The Catholic Directory of 1847 notes that "the Redemptorist Fathers have three schools, one at Fells Point, another in the basement of St. James' Church, and the third at St. Alphonsus'. The Sisters of Notre Dame have charge of the female department of these schools."

In 1597 St. Peter Fourier founded in France a religious sisterhood called "Congregation de Notre Dame." The Sisters devoted themselves to the education of girls and young women. The first Mother of the Congregation was Alix le Clerc, known in religion as Mother Theresa de Jesus. St. Peter Fourier drew up the rules for the new Congregation, which were approved by the Bishop of Toul. The Congregation grew and spread rapidly over France and Germany. But during the French Revolution its ninety convents and schools were secularized; in other words, appropriated by the State.

No one in Germany deplored the suppression of the convents and schools of the Congregation de Notre Dame more than the saintly bishop of Ratisbon, George Michael Wittmann, witnessing the immense harm done to religion in consequence of the suppression. In his episcopal city of Ratisbon, Bavaria, had been one of those convent schools, which was secularized and closed in 1809. He conceived the plan of forming a new congregation, which should take up and continue the work of Christian education.

She, whom the Bishop, or rather God, chose to carry out the plan, was Caroline Gerhardinger, a pupil of the suppressed convent school at Ratisbon. She was the foundress and first mother of the new congregation, which was to bear the name of "School Sisters of Our Lady." She made her religious profession in 1834, taking the name of Mary Teresa of Jesus. The first community, motherhouse and school were established at Neunburg vorm Wald, in the diocese of Ratisbon.

God blessed the new congregation. Its rapid growth necessitated the removal of the mother house to a larger place. A former convent of the Poor Clares at Munich, Bavaria, was purchased, restored and blessed in October, 1843. This became the motherhouse.

At the request of the Redemptorist Fathers, the School Sisters of Notre Dame were invited to America by the Right Rev. Michael O'Connor, the first

bishop of Pittsburgh. Mother Mary Teresa of Jesus, accompanied by five Sisters, left Munich and arrived in New York in July, 1847. She and her companions proceeded at once to St. Mary's, Elk county, Pa. The place, however, was unsuitable for a permanent foundation and motherhouse. Therefore, leaving three Sisters in charge of the mission of St. Mary's, Mother Mary Teresa, accompanied by Sister Caroline, went to Baltimore, and in October, 1847, secured a house attached to St. James' Church, and owned by the Redemptorist Fathers. This is the present motherhouse of the Eastern Province.

ST. JAMES' SCHOOL.

St. James' parish was established in 1834, the first church having been built by Archbishop James Whitfield from his personal means. In 1840 it was turned over to the Redemptorists as a German parish, Father Gildea, the pastor going to St. Vincent's, August 15, 1847. The Sisters of Notre Dame took charge of the girls' department of the school, which was opened in the basement of St. James' Church and was later carried on in a building at the corner of Eager and Somerset streets.

In 1869 the house, 1033 Aisquith street, was purchased and used for school purposes, and became later, in 1873, the home for the Brothers of Mary. In 1879 a parish hall was built in Aisquith street, which was destroyed by fire in 1903. On the same

site was built the present magnificent parish hall and school. At the present day there are eleven classes in the Somerset street building and three of boys in Aisquith street. The enrollment of this school at the present time is 101 boys and 373 girls, a total of 504 under 10 Sisters.

The Aisquith street school was recently destroyed by fire. The students are studying in various buildings of the parish group.

The Sisters of Notre Dame, August 8, 1847, opened on Aisquith street adjoining St. James' Church, a boarding and day school, "The Institute of Notre Dame," which they still carry on with a present enrollment of 426 pupils under 29 Sisters and 2 lay teachers.

ST. ALPHONSUS' SCHOOL

The German parish of St. John the Evangelist was established in 1799 and was given in charge to the Redemptorists in 1840. In 1841 the old church of St. John was taken down and the new building which took its place was dedicated in 1845, under the name of St. Alphonsus.

A school was already in existence but the Redemptorists proceeded at once to enlarge and extend the school facilities by erecting a large building. This building was burnt down in 1873, and was replaced by the one now standing on the same site, on the south side of Saratoga street, opposite to the church,

as above noted. The School Sisters of Notre Dame took charge of the girls November 3, 1847.

In September, 1851, the Brothers of the Christian Schools took charge of the boys and remained until September, 1872. They were replaced by the Brothers of Mary from Dayton, Ohio, until 1878, when the Christian Brothers returned to take charge of the higher classes, the Sisters of Notre Dame assuming the care of the smaller boys. The Brothers retired again in 1911, and the Sisters taught both the boys and the girls until June, 1916, when the school was closed. The Redemptorists retired in 1917, and Saint Alphonsus' is now the Lithuanian Church.

The third school already referred to at Fell's Point, which was the real beginning of St. Michael's parish, was opened December 28, 1845, in a building erected for that purpose by Rev. Father Schoeffter, C.S.S.R., for the "children who lived too far from St. James!" This school was at the corner of Register and Pratt streets. Lay teachers were at first employed, but the Sisters of Notre Dame took charge October 10, 1847, the lay teachers being retained for the larger boys and the Fathers came every week from St. James' for Catechetical instruction.

St. Michael's parish was formally established in 1850, the first church being alongside the school on Pratt street. The larger boys remained under the care of lay teachers until August 23, 1870, when the Brothers of Mary took charge. These schools, according to the Catholic Directory of 1878, cared

for 1,310 children. The present enrollment of the Sisters' School is 171 boys and 364 girls, a total of 535 under 11 Sisters.

The first development of the Sisters' work in Baltimore was taking charge of St. Anthony's Orphan Asylum, April 3, 1857. This asylum was opened by the Redemptorist Fathers in 1854, and was carried on for about three years under lay teachers, until the Sisters took up the work, which has prospered and still continues at the original location on Central avenue. There are at present 43 boys and 39 girls under the care of 7 Sisters. The children attend St. James' parish school.

ST. MARY'S, WASHINGTON

The first notice of St. Mary's Church, Washington, according to the Catholic Directory, was in 1846. "Mother of God, M. Alig Pastor." According to the Catholic Directory of 1864, there was a school with 100 pupils. The Sisters took charge of the school in September, 1866, and have continued to carry on the good work for 56 years. The number of pupils in 1922 was 83 boys and 94 girls, a total of 177 under 5 teachers.

Saint Mary's parish, Annapolis, has had the service of the Sisters of Notre Dame for their schools since August 23, 1867. There are two schools; one for white and another for colored children. The enrollment in 1922 of white children was 129 boys and

135 girls, and of colored children, 43 boys and 58 girls, a total of 365 under 9 Sisters.

In 1885 the Catholic Directory listed St. Benedict's Colored School, Sisters of Notre Dame, and gave it credit for 230 pupils. This notice remained in the directories for a long time and floated around. At first it was placed after Annapolis. Then on a revision of the parochial schools into an alphabetical list, it was placed after St. Andrew's, Baltimore. Then again after another revision the schools were placed in conjunction with the parishes to which they belonged, and this school, with 230 pupils to its credit, was joined to St. Benedict's Church, Baltimore. That ended its journey, as no doubt the priests in charge of St. Benedict's protested and it was finally cut out. The origin of the notice was that the Sisters of Notre Dame at Annapolis, who taught the school, had placed it under the patronage of St. Benedict the Moor, and it got separated in the directory from its proper place.

THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL

The school history of the Cathedral parish dates back to 1818,¹ when the Sisters of Charity opened St. Mary's Orphan Asylum and took charge of the female parish school. In October, 1871, the school was separated from the Asylum and the School Sisters of Notre Dame took charge of what was known as the

¹See Sisters of Charity, *supra*.

Metropolitan School. It occupied a large dwelling house on the south side of Franklin Street, east of Charles. The property on Mulberry Street, opposite the Cathedral, was procured and improved and has been to the present day the site of the school. The enrollment in 1922 was 101 boys and 101 girls, under 5 Sisters.

Saint Joseph's parish, Washington, was organized in 1871 as a German parish and was placed under the care of the Jesuit Fathers. In 1886 Rev. Valentine Schmidt was made pastor and remained in charge until his death. The Sisters of Notre Dame took charge of the school September 1, 1872. The enrollment in 1922 was 91 boys and 90 girls, a total of 191 under 5 Sisters.

NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND

September 22, 1873, the School Sisters of Notre Dame embarked on what has been the greatest project of their history in the Eastern part of the United States, the great school which has become so widely and favorably known as "Notre Dame of Maryland," and which has developed into one of the most high-toned high schools and colleges of the country. It occupies a beautiful site on Charles street avenue, at Govans, by the recent expansion of the city embraced within its limit. Its growth has been constant, and in 1922 it enrolled 330 girls and 25 small boys, under 30 Sisters and 8 lay teachers.

Notre Dame of Maryland is located on property adjoining that of Saint Mary's parish, Govans, and in the year following the opening of the college, September 21, 1874, the Sisters opened the parish school which they still conduct. The schoolhouse is close to the church and in 1922 the enrollment was 60 boys and 52 girls, a total of 112 under 4 Sisters.

In 1873 was founded the parish of the Sacred Heart, a German parish, located in Highlandtown, now the southeastern part of the city of Baltimore. The Redemptorists in charge opened a school the following year, 1873, which was carried on under lay teachers until May 1, 1877. It was then placed in the care of the Sisters of Notre Dame and has developed into one of the largest parochial schools in the city. The enrollment in 1922 was 697 boys and 623 girls, a total of 1,320 under 21 Sisters and 1 lay teacher.

Saint Wenceslaus' Parish, which was established in 1870, opened a school in 1872, which was conducted by lay teachers until September 1, 1887, when the Sisters of Notre Dame took charge. Its enrollment in 1922 was 338 boys and 287 girls, a total of 625 under 11 Sisters.

Saint Ann's parish was organized in 1873 and Rev. William E. Bartlett became the first pastor. He opened a school shortly after, which was carried on by lay teachers until September 1, 1882. Since that time it has been under the care of the Sisters of Notre Dame. It enrolled in 1922, 290 boys and

300 girls, a total of 590, under 10 Sisters. In 1923 a new school was built.

St. Leo's Parish was organized as an Italian Parish in 1883 by the Rev. Joseph L. Andreis. November 1, of the same year, a school was opened under the care of the Sisters of Notre Dame. The school enrolled, in 1922, 247 boys and 218 girls, a total of 465 under 6 Sisters.

St. Brigid's Parish was organized in 1854 by the Rev. James Dolan of St. Patrick's, and the Catholic Directory of 1855 records that there was a "school at Canton with 50 pupils under one lay teacher." The first resident pastor was the late Cardinal Gibbons, who served St. Brigid's from his ordination in 1861 until 1866, when he was brought to the Cathedral by Archbishop Spalding. Father Gaitley was the second pastor and he was succeeded by the Rev. William Jordan who re-opened the school about 1870. The Sisters came to take charge, September 1, 1884. The present pastor, Rev. Lawrence J. McNamara, has built a large modern schoolhouse. The enrollment in 1922 was 235 boys, and 217 girls under 7 Sisters and 1 lay teacher, a total of 452.

September 6, 1884, the Sisters took charge of St. Mark's School, Catonsville. This parish was organized by Rev. John E. Dunn, then pastor of St. Agnes', Catonsville, as that church was found inconveniently situated for the growing population of Catonsville. The school enrolled, in 1922, 138 boys and 119 girls under 6 Sisters.

In 1885, August 10, the Notre Dame Sisters took over the care of St. Mary's school at Hagerstown. This is a very old parish, dating back to the early years of the Nineteenth Century. The School dates from the time of Rev. John M. Jones, who was Pastor in 1874. It was for some years in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, from Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. This school, in 1922, registered 180 boys and 199 girls, a total of 379 under 9 Sisters.

September 14, 1887, the Sisters opened the School of the Immaculate, Towson. Towson, after having been for a long time served from Govans, was organized into a separate parish by the Rev. Matthew O'Keefe, a veteran priest, who had previously been for many years pastor at Norfolk, Va. He built a large stone church which crowns the hill on the outskirts of the town and opened the school which has continued to grow under the watchful care of the present pastor, the Rev. Philip H. Sheridan, who has built a new school house. The number of children in 1922 was 62 boys and 67 girls under 5 Sisters.

In 1890 two schools were opened by the Sisters of Notre Dame, St. Joseph's Monastery, on September 1, and St. Jerome's on September 8. The Monastery parish was established about 1862 by the Passionist Fathers who had just come to Baltimore to take up their great work for the good of souls. Their Monastery is well known to the people of the city. It is situated on the Frederick Road at what is called

Irvington. The Monastery schoolhouse is one of the finest in Baltimore. It is generally known as Whiteford Hall, having been built by Mrs. Celinda Whiteford as a memorial. It has, however, later been very much enlarged by the efforts of the Passionist Fathers and the good people of the parish and ranks as one of the best Catholic school buildings in the city. A school was opened in 1889 under lay teachers. In the following year the Sisters took charge and the school has prospered and is constantly increasing in numbers. The enrollment, in 1922, was 225 boys and 245 girls, a total of 470.

St. Jerome's Parish was organized in 1887 by the Right Rev. James P. Holden, at that time an assistant at St. Peter's. The territory of the parish was taken entirely from that of St. Peter's. A school was opened in 1888 under the care of lay teachers which was taken over by the Sisters September 8, 1890. The Right Rev. Monsignor still lives to enjoy the prosperity of his school which, in 1922, registered 267 boys and 273 girls, a total of 540 under 9 Sisters.¹

In 1892 two school were added to Notre Dame's list. August 28 of that year, St. Augustine's school, Elkridge, was opened. The first mention of Elkridge Landing in the Catholic Directory was made in 1845, which says that the church was nearly finished. It

¹ Mgr. Holden has been made Pastor of St. John's Church in January, 1923.

was attended from Ellicott's Mills by the Rev. Father Piot. Afterwards for a number of years it was attended from St. Alphonsus', Baltimore, and the Catholic Directory of 1857 mentions a school for English and German children. This notice was still carried in the Catholic Directory of 1864.

Whether the school was continued without break during all these years is doubtful. As we know, when a notice gets into the Catholic Directory—even in these more modern times—it is apt to remain longer than it should without revision. However, Rev. Father De Wulf, when pastor at Elkridge, opened a school which has probably continued without any intermission to the present, and has been under the care of the Sisters for the past 30 years. The enrollment in 1922 was 47 boys and 45 girls, a total of 92, under 3 Sisters.

Liberty or Libertytown has mention in the very first number of the Catholic Directory, published in 1833. In the Catholic Directory of 1879 and again in 1883 Liberty is credited with having a school under lay teachers with 37 pupils. It was attended from Frederick until 1890, when Rev. William H. Reaney was named as the first resident pastor.

The present school was opened by the Sisters, September 12, 1892, and in 1922 registered 9 boys and 16 girls, under 4 Sisters.

St. Andrew's parish was organized in 1878 by the Rev. Michael Dausch, who died in 1892, and was succeeded by the Rev. Peter Manning. There was

a school as early as 1879, according to the Catholic Directory of 1880, with 29 pupils. The Sisters of Notre Dame took charge of the school September 26, 1896. It registered in 1922, 262 boys and 291 girls, a total of 553, under 10 Sisters.

September 15, 1898, the Sisters took charge of the school at St. John's Church, Westminster. Westminster appears in the first Catholic Directory of 1833 as a mission attended from Taneytown by the Rev. N. Zocchi. The Church was called Christ Church. There is a break in the series of Catholic Directories in 1862 and 1863. In 1864, Rev. John Gloyd appears as pastor at Taneytown. About 1870 Father Gloyd removed his residence to Westminster. The new church was built and was dedicated to St. John. In the Catholic Directory of 1879, Westminster is put down as having a school under lay teachers with 100 boys and 100 girls. The present enrollment is 104 boys and 96 girls, a total of 200, under 5 Sisters. The Directory claim, therefore, is probably an exaggeration.

In 1899 three schools were opened by the Sisters of Notre Dame in Allegany County: At Mt. Savage, at Midland and at Frostburg. Mount Savage appears in the first Catholic Directories as Arnold's Church, or Arnold's Settlement, and the church, dedicated to St. Ignatius, was several miles distant from the present town of Mt. Savage. It first appears as St. Patrick's, in 1865. Rev. Patrick O'Connor, who was pastor from 1874, until his death in 1894, opened

a school under lay teachers about 1886. At the invitation of the Rev. E. A. Williams, his successor, the school was taken over by the Ursulines from Louisville, Ky., in September, 1896. They retired in June, 1899, and August 16, 1899, the school was placed in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame. The enrollment in 1922 was 111 boys and 123 girls, a total of 234, under 6 Sisters.

Midland was at first a mission of Lonaconing. Later the Rev. Luigi Sartori became resident pastor. The Sisters took charge of the school, August 16, 1899, and it has prospered to the present time. In 1922 there were registered 100 boys and 116 girls, a total of 216, under 5 Sisters.

The third school, opened in Allegany in August, 1899, was one at St. Michael's Church, Frostburg. The Sisters, however, retired after three years, in June, 1902.

The year 1907 seems to have been the banner one. The Sisters opened four schools in the diocese. The first was at St. Patrick's, Cumberland. This parish dates back to about 1800. In 1852, the Catholic Directory notes that a "new church of large dimensions is being built." The Rev. Leonard Obermeyer was then pastor. The Catholic Directory of 1853 notes the change of name from St. Mary's Church to St. Patrick's. The Catholic Directory of 1853 also notes that St. Mary's School, Cumberland, is taught by 3 Christian Brothers, with 190 boys, and that Brother Peter was the Superior. Afterwards,

about 1873, "Carroll Hall Academy," under Professor O'Keefe, had 60 pupils.

In 1867 the Sisters of Mercy opened St. Edward's Academy and took charge also of the parish school for girls. These were succeeded by the Sisters of St. Joseph in 1888. From 1882 to 1888 the boys were taught by the Brothers of Mary. August 19, 1907, the Sisters of Notre Dame took charge and have since taught both the boys and the girls. In 1922 this school registered a total of 497, under 10 Sisters.

September 6, 1907, the Sisters of Notre Dame also took charge of the School of Our Lady of Good Counsel. This parish was at first dedicated to St. Lawrence O'Toole. It was built in 1860, and in the Catholic Directory of 1861, St. Lawrence's Chapel is noted as being attended from St. Joseph's.

The present writer, as a small boy, frequently accompanied the Rev. William Mahoney when he said Mass there. It was afterwards attended by the late Cardinal from St. Brigid's. It was then, about 1867, attended by Father McCoy, who was building St. Mary Star of the Sea, and it remained an appendage of St. Mary's until Father Hagan was appointed as resident pastor in 1885. Father Hagan built the present church and placed it under the patronage of Our Lady of Good Counsel. Father McCoy opened a school which was carried on by lay teachers until the Sisters of Notre Dame took charge, September 6, 1907. In 1922 this school enrolled 232 boys and 270 girls, a total of 502, under 8 Sisters.

The third school opened in 1907 by the Sisters was that of St. Thomas Aquinas. A schoolhouse was built very early in the history of this parish and a school was carried on in 1878, under lay teachers, with 112 pupils. The schoolhouse was afterwards for a number of years rented by the school authorities of Baltimore county as a public school. After the extension of Baltimore City in 1890 this arrangement was cancelled. The Sisters came September 12, 1907, and their school has prospered. In 1922 the enrollment was 112 boys and 114 girls, a total of 226, under 5 Sisters.

St. Benedict's parish was organized in 1894. The church is situated on Wilkens avenue, a short distance east of Gwynn's Falls, in a section that for a number of years after the establishment of the parish was of very small growth. It is under the care of the Benedictine Fathers, who have erected a fine school building and convent. The church and rectory are still of frame construction. The growth of the parish within recent years has been more rapid. A school was opened in 1895, which was conducted by two Benedictine Sisters, who came from Fourteen Holy Martyrs' and taught in the building now occupied as a rectory. The Sisters of Notre Dame took charge in September, 1907. In these later years the neighborhood has developed rapidly and the number of pupils in the school has been increased. In 1922 there were registered 164 boys and 178 girls, under 7 Sisters.

Fourteen Holy Martyrs' parish for Germans was organized by the Redemptorists about 1867. After one or two years the Benedictines took charge. There has been a school since January 2, 1871, taught at first by lay teachers and afterwards, from December 1, 1880, to July 1, 1900, by Benedictine Sisters from Chicago. The Sisters of Notre Dame took charge, August 13, 1909. The enrollment in 1922 was 260 boys and 260 girls, a total of 520, under 10 Sisters.

August 14, 1909, the Sisters of Notre Dame also took charge of the schools attached to St. Teresa's Church, Washington. This parish of St. Teresa's was organized in 1878 by the Rev. Stanislaus Ryan. Father Bart, the present pastor, erected a large and commodious school building to take care of the increase of pupils. The enrollment in 1922 was 98 boys and 115 girls, a total of 213, under 7 Sisters.

St. Margaret's parish, Belair, Md., was founded in 1905 by the Rev. J. Alphonse Frederick, formerly pastor at Hickory and now retired from active service. Since 1911 the School Sisters of Notre Dame have conducted this school, which cares for 32 boys and 25 girls, a total of 57, under 3 Sisters. Father Frederick is one of the priests, whose zeal prompted him to attempt the difficult task of having a school in a remote, scattered parish. For several years, when pastor at Clermont Mills, he had a school which had to be suspended after a few years. He also had a school at Hickory when he was pastor there.

Corpus Christi parish was founded in 1881 with the Right Rev. Monsignor Starr as the first pastor. A school was opened in 1882 under the care of lay teachers. The School Sisters of Notre Dame took charge, August 29, 1912. The present enrollment in 90 boys and 80 girls, a total of 170, under 4 Sisters.

St. John's parish, Frederick, has had schools since 1825. Rev. John McElroy, S.J., brought the Sisters of Charity at that time, who carried on an orphan asylum and an academy for girls which, in 1846, passed into the hands of the Visitation Sisters from Georgetown.

For the boys, Father McElroy opened St. John's Institute, which was organized as a college. In the course of years the number of students became very small and finally became only a primary school for local pupils. The present pastor, Rev. William J. Kane, invited the Sisters of Notre Dame, who came to Frederick September 8, 1915, and took charge of both boys and girls. The school in 1922 enrolled 75 boys and 105 girls, a total of 180, under 5 Sisters.¹

Bryantown, Charles county, Maryland, is one of the old stations attended by the Jesuit Fathers. It began to have a distinct history as a parish as far back as 1793. In that year it was placed by Archbishop Carroll, under the care of the Rev. John B.

¹ Vid. *supra* Jesuits and Visitation.

David, a Sulpician, just arrived from France, an exile of the French Revolution, who did splendid work until 1804, when he retired to take up teaching work at Georgetown College and St. Mary's Seminary. In 1810 he went to Kentucky with Bishop Flaget and became his coadjutor, doing wonderful pioneer work there until his death.

The first bishop of Cincinnati, Edward Fenwick, also served for a short time at Bryantown before going to Kentucky, where he became founder of the Dominicans in the United States. Several other diocesan priests served at Bryantown and afterwards the Jesuits resumed their ministrations until 1861, when the Rev. John T. Gaitley became the first resident pastor.

In 1859 a Miss Winifred Martin opened a boarding school called St. Mary's Female Seminary, near Bryantown, which, in conjunction with her sisters, she carried on for many years. It was a very successful institution, patronized not only by the local families, but by pupils from a distance. After Miss Martin retired, it was carried on by Mrs. Major and her daughters. Notices of it occur in the *Catholic Mirror* as late as 1865. It was closed shortly after, as the war affected very seriously the financial condition of those who had patronized it for so many years. After the closing of Miss Martin's Seminary no further attempt was made along educational lines until the present pastor, Rev. Patrick Conroy, with sublime courage, undertook to solve the question of

country parish schools. Backed up by the generosity of his parishioners and their and his friends, he, in a few years, erected two splendid school buildings, one for the white children of his parish and the other for the colored children.

September 8, 1915, the Sisters of Notre Dame came to open these schools, and what ten years ago seemed to be almost impossible, has been accomplished. Father Conroy is a pioneer and what he has done will be done by others, and a problem will be solved, for the development of Catholic education by county schools is one of the great needs of our time. The Bryantown schools in 1922 had enrolled 271 pupils. The school for white children had 64 boys and 77 girls, a total of 141. The school for colored children had 58 boys and 72 girls, a total of 130, under 8 Sisters.

October 1, 1918, at the invitation of the present pastor, Rev. Henry Quinn, the Sisters opened a school at Taneytown. This is one of the oldest parishes in the State. Taneytown, from 1805, was the residence of Rev. Nicholas Zocchi, who was pastor for 40 years, and from Taneytown attended a number of stations throughout Carroll county down to Westminster and Finksburg. Father Gloyd moved his residence to Westminster and for a number of years Taneytown was a mission. In 1878, Rev. John Delaney became resident pastor again. A school was carried on for a long time by lay teachers until

the Sisters came. There were enrolled in 1822, 6 boys and 19 girls, a total of 25, under 2 Sisters.

The Blessed Sacrament is one of the youngest of Baltimore's parishes. It was organized by the Rev. M. A. Ryan, who built the basement of the church and the rectory. The Rev. James O'Connell, the present pastor, has completed the building of the church and has erected a fine schoolhouse. At his invitation the Sisters of Notre Dame took charge September 13, 1919. The enrollment in 1922 was 98 boys and 106 girls, a total of 204, under 5 Sisters.

September 5, 1921, the good Sisters of Notre Dame sent members of their community to help Rev. Father Schneeweis in the work he has undertaken of building up a parish for the colored people of Anacostia, Washington. This parish has been placed under the invocation of Our Lady of Perpetual Help. As one of the first things, a school has been opened in care of the Sisters. The enrollment in 1922 was 39 boys and 45 girls, a total of 84, under 3 Sisters.

The latest school opened by the Sisters of Notre Dame is that of St. Paul's parish, Ellicott City, to which they have been invited by the pastor, Rev. M. A. Ryan. It was opened September 11, 1922, with 82 children, under the care of 13 Sisters. In 1923 the Sisters opened a school for colored children.

March 1, 1888, the Sisters took charge of the Parish School of the Holy Rosary, on Eastern Avenue, Baltimore, from which they retired after three years, in August, 1891.

CHAPTER XI

CALVERT COLLEGE—1850

A school under the name of Calvert College was opened October 21, 1850, at New Windsor, Carroll county, Md. It was a private venture of Mr. Andrew H. Baker. In the session of the Maryland Legislature of 1852 it was incorporated and given the usual collegiate faculty of conferring degrees. Mr. Baker was a graduate of Mt. St. Mary's College, carried on his school on Catholic lines and was honored by the patronage and influence of the Catholic priests. Rev. Thomas O'Neill and other pastors of Taneytown visited the college at stated times and said Mass there, and New Windsor became, on account of the college, a regular mission station of Taneytown, and afterwards, of Westminster, when this latter became the pastoral residence, as it did in the time of Father Gloyd. In the later years of the college, the Rev. T. J. O'Toole lived there as chaplain. The prospectus of Calvert College appeared year after year in the Catholic Mirror and also at least for several years in the Catholic Directory. How long it remained a feature in the directories it is hard to say, as the bound copies we have seen rarely include the advertisements, which is a pity, as those old "ads" are very interesting reading and would now be very

valuable as historic "sources". Besides printing the prospectus as an advertisement, the *Catholic Mirror*, during the life of the school, contained numerous references to its commencements and other collegiate exercises, which gave evidence of the work that it was doing. The Civil War had its effect upon it, but it struggled along until 1868 or 1869, when it became bankrupt and the property was sold, and is now the site of what is called the "Blue Ridge College." The "Story of the Mountain" has the following notice: "Among the graduates of 1845 was Andrew H. Baker. This gentleman founded Calvert College at the village of New Windsor, Maryland, about 20 miles from Emmitsburg. It had a complete faculty, and flourished until the War of Secession, when it went down, as did other border colleges, and Mr. Baker came to teach at the Mountain. The winter session of Calvert College was of 26 weeks, and the summer one, of 18. The pension was \$125 a year; Music, \$30; Drawing, \$20; Ethics, French, German and Spanish were taught as well as the preparatory branches."¹

¹Vol. I, p. 444.

CHAPTER XII

THE SISTERS OF MERCY—1855

The first notice of St. Peter's parish appears in the Catholic Directory of 1842, where we are told that "a temporary chapel has been opened in the western part of the city, where Mass is said every fifth Sunday of the month." This temporary chapel was served by priests from St. Mary's Seminary. In the Catholic Mirror of April 23, 1853, is a notice of a "meeting held by Catholics on the school question." From this notice we learn that "St. Peter's, Poppleton Street, commenced in a small room, built before the present church."

The chapel mentioned above was in 1841 placed in charge of the Rev. Edward McColgan, ordained in 1839, and the present church was dedicated in 1844. When the writer was assistant at St. Peter's there was a sort of tradition that a school had preceded the erection of the church, but it is probable that it was only a Sunday-school.

Father McColgan in 1848 called upon the Sisters of Charity to open a school for girls. The records of the Sisters on the subject are very meager, there being only the brief notice that "August 26, 1848, Sister M. Oswald Spalding and Sister Angeline left home to go to Rev. Mr. McColgan's church to teach a day

school." These Sisters were withdrawn in 1855. By the efforts of Father McColgan another religious community was then added to the teaching body of the Archdiocese. In the Metropolitan Magazine of August, 1855, we read, "We are exceedingly gratified in being able to record the establishment of a home of the excellent Sisters of Mercy in our city. Their present establishment is adjoining St. Peter's Church and is a gift to the good Sisters from the noble and generous charity of Mrs. McTavish."

The Sisters of Mercy were founded in Dublin, Ireland, in 1827, by Mother Catherine McCauley, and were introduced in the United States in 1843 by Bishop O'Connor of Pittsburgh. From Pittsburgh came the Sisters who founded the Baltimore community. They were installed in the former rectory, which became their mother house. They took charge of the parochial school and also opened an academy, which was closed in June, 1892. The parochial school was carried on in the basement of the church until 1869, when Father McColgan erected the six-room brick building which served as the girls' school until 1917.

The first mention of St. Peter's Male School appears in the Catholic Directory of 1848, which would indicate that it was opened in 1847, although the records of the Christian Brothers give the date of their taking charge as September 9, 1849. It was probably carried on by lay teachers during the two years, 1847 and 1848. The Brothers came every day.

from their residence at Calvert Hall until September, 1878, when they opened a community at St. Peter's. They retired in 1892, and the Sisters who for a few years before that had been teaching the small boys, took charge of all and have continued the work of teaching both boys and girls to the present time. In 1917, the Rev. Thomas J. Kenny, the third pastor of the church, removed the old boys' school and replaced it by the present modern fireproof building. The present registration of pupils is 318 boys and 321 girls, a total of 639, taught by 13 Sisters and one lay teacher.

A few years before the Baltimore community was formed, the Pittsburgh Convent sent a small colony of sisters to open an Infirmary in Washington, D. C. In 1858 this colony was joined to the Baltimore house. In 1861, just about the beginning of the Civil War, this Infirmary was burned down, and shortly afterwards, Secretary of War Stanton, "commandeered" (as we would say in these days) three Senators' residences on I Street and turned them into a military hospital, which was called Douglas Hospital from the owner of one of the houses. The Sisters of Mercy were called on to take charge of this hospital, which they served until the end of the war.

"In 1863 the Fathers attached to St. Aloysius' Church requested the Sisters to take charge of a parochial school for girls, which they opened in the vicinity of the hospital. In less than one year this be-

came one of the most flourishing schools in the city. The pupils averaged over 300. The Fathers took every possible interest in the children, especially Father Wiget, S.J., the pastor."¹

The three Sisters who formed the first corps of teachers were quartered at Douglas Hospital, and served on hospital duty before and after school hours. The hospital closing at the end of the Civil War, the Sisters purchased a brick building on I Street, between First and North Capitol Streets. This house had been built by the Rev. Jacob Walter, who had designed it for an orphanage, for which purpose, however, it had never been used. The Sisters added a wing to the original building to accommodate an academy. The academy did not flourish and, as it proved a detriment to the parochial school, it was closed. The parochial school was situated on First Street near I Street. It was a frame structure, since demolished to make room for the row of dwelling houses erected by the Jesuit Fathers of St. Aloysius' Church. In 1869 the Sisters removed entirely from Washington and sold their property to the Jesuits.

The Sisters returned to St. Aloysius' in 1903 and had charge of the boys of Gonzaga School in the new school building on North Capitol Street for twelve years until June, 1915. They had no convent at St. Aloysius', and the inconvenience of having to travel so far every morning and evening was the principal

¹Annals, Sisters of Mercy, Vol. 4, p. 92.

reason for their retirement from this work, which was later taken over by the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, whose convent is quite convenient on North Capitol Street and who were already in charge of the girls' school.

August 31, 1867, at the invitation of the Rev. Edward Brennan, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Cumberland, six Sisters went to that city to take up the work of education. They immediately opened St. Edward's Academy and took charge of the parochial school. They continued in charge of the school until 1888, when they were succeeded by the Sisters of St. Joseph from the Diocese of Pittsburgh. Since August, 1907, the boys and girls of St. Patrick's have been under the care of the Sisters of Notre Dame.

MOUNT SAINT AGNES'

On the 21st of June, 1867, the Sisters of Mercy purchased a property consisting of a college, a small church and twenty acres of land at Mount Washington, six miles from Baltimore (now included within the city limits) from an Episcopal minister, in whose hands these institutions had failed. They opened a boarding school, and in the course of a few years added new buildings and removed the mother house from St. Peter's in 1873. This Mount Saint Agnes' Academy was chartered by the State of Maryland in 1900, to confer degrees under the title of

"Mount Saint Agnes' College." The Collegiate Department was closed in 1918. The high school was affiliated to the Catholic University in 1916. The enrollment of Mt. St. Agnes' in 1922 was 170 girls under 15 Sisters and two lay teachers. The number of Sisters in the community was 60.

From the very beginning the Sisters opened in September, 1867, at Mount Washington, a parochial school. This school, according to the annals, was conducted first in an outhouse and later in a handsome schoolhouse built by Captain Powers," who was, until his death, one of the great benefactors of Mount Saint Agnes'. It is now much better housed in the basement of the fine church erected within the last few years, across the road from the convent property, by the Rev. Francis Craig, the present energetic pastor of Mount Washington, which has always been dedicated to the Sacred Heart. The enrollment of the Sacred Heart School in 1922 was 82 boys and 68 girls, a total of 150, under four Sisters and one lay teacher.

ST. GREGORY'S SCHOOL

Saint Gregory's parish was organized in January 1884, by the Right Rev. O. B. Corrigan, then an assistant at St. Peter's Church. The corner-stone of the combined schoolhouse and church was laid in May, 1884, and the school was opened with 40 pupils in November of the same year. Two Sisters of Mercy,

Sister M. Edward and Sister M. Regis, came every day from Lombard Street Hospital during the first two years. Later, in 1885, a house was purchased on Gilmore street and fitted up as a convent, into which five sisters, Sister M. Josephine being superior, moved on September 2, 1886. Later the adjoining house was purchased and these two communicating houses formed the convent until September, 1914, when the present spacious building at Gilmore and Presman streets was acquired. After the church was built the hall, which had served originally for two years as a church, was after a few years, remodeled for classrooms, and when the new convent was put into use the two dwelling houses which had formed the old convent, together with a third one adjoining, were turned into four large classrooms. St. Gregory's School in the year ending June, 1922, enrolled 260 boys and 251 girls, a total of 511, under the care of 11 Sisters and one lay teacher.

MT. WASHINGTON SEMINARY

In September, 1899, the Sisters opened at Mount Washington a school which is called the "Mount Washington Seminary." This is a boarding school for small boys, which has been very successful and contains always a number of little boys, whose sisters are at the same time in Mt. St. Agnes' High School. In 1922 there were 100 boys under the care of six Sisters and one lay teacher.

**EPIPHANY APOSTOLIC COLLEGE
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ST. VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM

In writing of the work of the Christian Brothers, we have seen that St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum was opened in 1841 and was under the care of the Brothers until 1899, when the Sisters of Mercy were called on to take charge. They, at the same time, took charge of the Male Parish School, and, the Sisters of Charity having retired from St. Vincent's, the care of the girls' school was also given to the Sisters of Mercy.

In 1909, after the closing of St. Vincent's parish schools, the Asylum was removed to its present location on the York Road. A few years after, a disastrous fire destroyed a part of the structure, which has been replaced by a fire-proof building. There are at present in the institution, 107 boys, under the care of 10 Sisters.

In September, 1900, a parish school was opened at SS. Philip and James' Church, at Charles and 27th Streets, but it was closed after one year, in 1901. This parish has now a large school under the care of the Franciscan Sisters from Glen Ridge, Pa.

HOLY TRINITY, WASHINGTON

In September, 1902, the Jesuit Fathers of Holy Trinity invited the Sisters of Mercy to take charge of the parochial school for boys. They kept the charge for three years, but as there was no convent and they had to travel every day, winter and summer, in all kinds of weather, from St. Catherine's

Home on North Carolina Avenue and First Street, S. E., to Thirty-fifth Street, N. W., in Georgetown, the Sisters were withdrawn in June, 1905. The school was then given in charge to the Sisters of Providence, who came at first from Tennallytown. Later a convent was provided in a dwelling near the school.

In September, 1918, the Sisters of Mercy were recalled, and as in the meantime the two magnificent school-houses had been erected, the Sisters took charge of the boys' school, and as St. Joseph's School, which had been carried on by the Sisters of the Visitation for a hundred years and more was closed, they took over also the care of the girls. The increase in pupils has been phenomenal. In 1922, there were registered 294 boys and 331 girls, a total of 625, under 15 Sisters and 1 lay teacher.

In September, 1923, at the solicitation of the Rev. Joseph Myer, the Sisters took charge of the parochial school at St. Mary's Church, Laurel, Md. Father Myer called the school St. Mildred's, in memory of his deceased sister, who had been a member of the community. The Sisters retired from this school in June, 1921, and it is now in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, from Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

In September, 1915, was opened St. Cecilia's School at Windsor Avenue and Hilton Street. This school is carried on in a large double house, which serves also as a convent. Father Gwynn, is, however, now building a new schoolhouse, which will

add to the accommodations. St Cecilia's registered, in 1922, 92 boys and 100 girls, a total of 192, under 4 Sisters and 2 lay teachers.

In September, 1916, was opened a school at St. Bernard's, on Gorsuch Avenue. It occupied the first floor of the combined church and school until the completion of the basement of the church, when the whole building was devoted to school purposes. Later, the present pastor of St. Bernard's, the Rev. Joseph Hauck, changed the original plans, and instead of building a church over the existing basement, has built a school-house, which has added still further facilities. St. Bernard's enrolled, in 1922, 150 boys and 168 girls, a total of 318, under 8 Sisters and 1 lay teacher.

CHAPTER XIII

BROTHERS OF SAINT PATRICK

SISTERS OF THE HOLY CROSS

St. Patrick's parish, Baltimore, founded in 1792, has the honor of establishing the first parochial school in the city of Baltimore. In 1815, "The Rev. John Francis Moranville organized the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, for the support of the school, which was opened the same year. At this period public schools under the State and City authorities had not yet been established."¹

With the exception of possibly a short time, during the pastorate of the Rev. Nicholas Kearney, this school has been continued down to the present time, and the late Monsignor Donahue said he had met people who spoke of having gone to St. Patrick's School even during that time. This school was conducted for many years by lay teachers.

The Rev. James Dolan was ordained in 1840 and must have been sent to St. Patrick's at once, as he appears as pastor in 1841. With him begins the really interesting history of educational progress in this parish. His care for the welfare of the children was not confined merely to providing schools for the children

¹Scharf. *Chronicles of Balto.*, p. 364.

of his own parish. His heart went out to the orphans and the homeless child. As early as 1846 he bought property at Govanstown on the site of the present church and cemetery, opened an orphans' home and placed it under the care of the Brothers of St. Patrick. In the Catholic Directory of 1846 we read the following interesting account of this Brotherhood:

BROTHERS OF ST. PATRICK

"This society was established in 1808 in the County Carlow, Ireland, by the Right Rev. Dr. Delaney, to afford the youths of his diocese an opportunity of receiving a solid and religious education. There are at present three houses of the society in Ireland. Its members bind themselves perpetually by the usual vows of poverty, chastity and obedience—uniting with them the important object for which the society was instituted—the religious and moral education of Catholic children. The brothers of this society, at the request of the Rev. James Dolan, arrived in Baltimore in the autumn of 1846 and took charge of the male department of the school connected with St. Patrick's Church, Fell's Point. In the course of the year 1847, the schoolhouse was considerably enlarged, so as to afford room for the additional purposes of a religious community. Having at present ample accomodations, the brothers have commenced a novitiate, where those who wish to devote themselves to this mode of life can be admitted if properly qual-

ified. There are at present three brothers and three novices in the institution. They have charge:

"1. Of the Male Free School, attached to St. Patrick's Church, Baltimore, which contains one hundred and thirty scholars. The female department, containing about the same number of girls, is under the charge of female teachers employed by the pastor.

"2. Of the Manual Labor School, recently established by the Rev. Mr. Dolan, about four miles from Baltimore. This institution is yet in its infancy. The farm, which has been purchased for the purpose, is extensive and handsomely located, and the house is spacious and convenient. About ten young boys have been placed here, who were deprived of their parents by the ravages of the ship fever. In this establishment they will be supported and educated, and, as they advance in years, instructed in some mechanical art, so that when they leave the institution they will be men confirmed in good and virtuous habits, and furnished with the knowledge of a trade and thus be able to triumph over the difficulties which so generally cause the perversion of young persons who are launched into the world unprepared to meet them."

Father Dolan's attempt to establish the Brothers of St. Patrick was not successful, and his orphans' home languished. The Catholic Directory of 1852 reports it as being in charge of the Augustinians. In 1852 and for a number of years it is said to be in charge of the Rev. James Dolan. The parish school

of St. Patrick's remained under the care of the Brothers of St. Patrick until 1852, after which there is no further mention of them.

In the Catholic Directory of 1861 we read that the Orphans' Home, Harford Avenue, near the city limits, is "under the charge of the Brothers of the Holy Cross, who teach various trades, etc. Number of orphans, 30." These Brothers remained until 1863, after which they also disappear. In the meantime, from 1861, there was the asylum for small boys near St. Patrick's Church which, in 1864, was caring for 60 orphans and which still continues its work under the care of the Sisters of the Holy Cross. In 1922 the number of boys was 20, according to the Catholic Directory. They attend the classes of St. Patrick's parish school. Two Sisters are in charge.

THE SISTERS OF THE HOLY CROSS

The Sisters of the Holy Cross, were established in 1841, the first candidates having received the habit on September 29th of that year at the hands of the Founder Abbé Moreau in the Convent of the Good Shepherd at Le Mans in France. The Fathers and Brothers of the Holy Cross, established in 1834, came to the United States in the same year, 1841, and finally located at Notre Dame, Indiana. Three Sisters of the Holy Cross followed in 1843, and settled at Bertrand, Michigan, a small village in the Diocese of Marquette. The novitiate was removed from

Bertrand to Notre Dame in 1854, which became definitely the Mother House in 1855.

The Sisters of the Holy Cross first came to the Diocese of Baltimore at the request of the Rev. Timothy O'Toole, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, in Washington. As we have seen in the chapter on the Sisters of Charity, a boys' orphan asylum was opened in Washington as far back as 1843. In 1846, the Sisters of Charity retired from the charge of all boys' schools, the Washington Asylum was closed for some years and later was re-opened under lay care. Father O'Toole engaged the Sisters of the Holy Cross to take charge of it and they also opened a day school for the small boys of the parish, September 15, 1856, which later developed into St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. The first home was on 13th Street; later it was removed to F Street, near 10th.

September 1, 1859, the Sisters of the Holy Cross from Notre Dame, Indiana, came to Baltimore at Father Dolan's invitation to take charge of the schools of his parish. Besides taking charge of the parochial school for girls they opened an academy and St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum for boys was placed in charge of the Sisters at the same time. The girls' school was first located on Bank Street, but in 1870 it was removed to Broadway and became known as Holy Cross Academy. In 1887, the present building was erected and the academy was closed. In 1895, a class of small boys, which had been carried on in connection with the girls' school, was also closed.

The enrollment of St. Patrick's Girls' School in 1922 was 190, under 6 Sisters.

Father Dolan's efforts in behalf of the children did not cease with his life. The principal part of his estate was devoted to their interests, and after his death still another institution was founded, which is known as the "Dolan Aid".

In 1874, Archbishop Bayley requested the Sisters of the Holy Cross to take charge also of this asylum. By the will of Father Dolan, the funds left by him are managed by the Young Catholic Friends' Society. The institution, when first established, was called "St. James' Home for Homeless Boys," and appears under that name for several years in the Catholic Directory. As, however, later on this name was given by Cardinal Gibbons to another similiar institution, the name was changed to the "Dolan Aid." It is still active. In 1922 it cared for 29 children under four Sisters. The children attend the classes of St. Patrick's parish schools.

When the Sisters of Charity moved the female orphan asylum from 10th Street to Edgewood the girls' parochial school, which they had carried on, was closed. In 1901, it was re-opened by the Sisters of the Holy Cross at the request of Dr. Stafford, and since 1904, it has been housed in the building on G Street and is known as St. Patrick's Academy.

The enrollment of boys at St. Joseph's Asylum in 1922 was 87, under the care of 10 Sisters. The number of pupils at St. Patrick's Academy was 371:

Boys, 146, and girls, 225, under 13 Sisters and one lay teacher.

The following extract from the *Catholic Mirror* indicates another location:

"On Sunday afternoon the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum took place in the vicinity of St. Aloysius' Church, in the presence of a large audience. The corner-stone was laid by Mayor Berrett. The discourse was delivered by the Rev. Father Maguire, his text being "Our Father, Who art in Heaven." A large collection was taken up for the benefit of the orphans.

"The choir performed several pieces of music, and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was duly observed.

"The procession consisted of the Reverend Clergy, trustees of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Orphans of St. Joseph's, Trustees of St. Vincent's Asylum, Orphan and Female Schools, St. Matthew's Schools, St. Dominick's and St. Peter's Societies and Schools, St. Aloysius' Institute and Schools, St. Aloysius' Apprentices' School, Young Catholic Friends' Society, St. Vincent de Paul Society, Catholic Temperance and Beneficial Society, St. Joseph's Catholic Beneficial Society and citizens generally. There were twenty-five hundred Sabbath School children in the line, with twenty banners. This part of the procession presented an interesting feature. The ground on which the asylum is to be built belonged to Mr.

Lynch, and the terms of the gift, as we learn, required the building to be commenced previous to 1861."¹ For some reason or other the asylum was not located at this place, which became a school for the girls of St. Aloysius' parish, as we have seen in writing about the Sisters of Mercy. The final present location on H Street was secured in 1866. The day school was closed in 1904, when the Rev. Dr. Stafford opened the new school on G Street.

In 1868, the Rev. Francis E. Boyle, at that time pastor of St. Peter's Church in Washington, asked for Sisters of the Holy Cross to teach his parochial school. In response to his appeal the Sisters were sent and the pastor allowed them also to open an academy. A house at Ingleside Place, on C Street, was secured and the academy was opened November 22, 1868, under the name of St. Cecilia's Academy. It was moved to its present location, 601 East Capitol Street, in 1873. The parish school has always been served from St. Cecilia's. In 1922, the enrollment of the academy was 37 boys and 224 girls, a total of 261, under 13 Sisters. The parish school has 257 pupils, 124 boys and 133 girls, under 5 Sisters.

In 1868 also the Rev. C. I. White, pastor of St. Matthew's Church, applied for Sisters to teach his

¹ *Catholic Mirror*. Nov. 3, 1860. The writing of this extract especially its reference to "Sabbath School children" would indicate that it was copied from some daily newspaper.

school, which school was opened in August, 1868, on I Street. In 1876, it was removed to 1414 M Street, where the Sisters resided until 1879. The location, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, was secured in 1878, and the Academy was conducted there until 1910, when it was moved to its present site, "Dumbarton," on Connecticut Avenue, in the suburbs of Washington. The enrollment of pupils in 1922 was 257, under 20 Sisters and 3 lay teachers.

In 1880, the Rev. Francis E. Boyle, who had succeeded Dr. White as pastor of St. Matthew's Church, made another attempt to open a parochial school in that parish. Sisters of the Holy Cross taught in the building known as St. Matthew's Institute, which had been vacated by the Christian Brothers upon the completion of St. John's College. St. Matthew's Institute was sold in 1906 by the Rev. T. S. Lee, and the school was closed.

In 1874, Mother Angela, Superior of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, asked Archbishop Bayley's permission to establish a Normal School for Catholic teachers in Washington. The Archbishop gave the permission, but wished to have the school in Baltimore. The property at the corner of Harlem and Arlington Avenues was bought for this purpose by the Archbishop and transferred to the Sisters of the Holy Cross. The corner-stone of the new building was blessed by Archbishop Bayley in 1874, who also celebrated Mass at the opening of the school, March 11, 1875. The institute was dedicated to St. Catherine

of Alexandria. It still continues its work at the same place, with an enrollment in 1922 of 128 pupils, under 10 Sisters.

In 1875, the Sisters from Holy Cross Academy, Washington, were engaged to teach the colored children of St. Augustine's parish, then in charge of the Josephite Fathers. This school remained open for twenty years, until 1895, when it was closed because the building in which it was carried on was condemned by the municipal authorities.

September 5, 1887, St. Pius' School was opened at the request of the Rev. F. P. Duggan. The Sisters lived at St. Catherine's until October 2, 1888, when a community was formed at the convent on Edmondson Avenue. A new schoolhouse was built by the Rev. J. E. Dunn shortly after he became pastor. The enrollment of this school in 1922 was 248 pupils—132 boys and 116 girls, under 5 Sisters.

In 1877, a school was opened at St. Agnes' Church, near Catonsville, which at that time was served by the Passionist Fathers from St. Joseph's Monastery. After 1880, it was served from St. Edward's, Calverton. The school was closed in 1881. In 1896, Sisters from St. Catherine's Normal School began to teach a school at St. Edward's Calverton, of which Rev. J. D. Marr was at that time pastor. The following year Father Marr went to Washington as pastor of the Immaculate Conception parish, and in June, 1898, the school was closed.

In 1887, in response to an appeal from the Right Rev. James F. Mackin, the Sisters of the Holy Cross opened a school in St. Paul's parish, Washington. Three Sisters went daily from the Holy Cross Academy. When the academy was moved to the suburbs, arrangements were made for a convent near the church. In 1922 this school enrolled 59 boys and 71 girls, a total of 130, under 4 Sisters.

Mgr. Mackin has just (1923) finished a magnificent new building to house this school.

A new school was opened in September, 1923, at Chevy Chase, D. C., in the parish of the Blessed Sacrament, of which the Rev. Thomas G. Smyth is Pastor.

CHAPTER XIV

THE XAVERIAN BROTHERS—1866

The Brothers of St. Francis Xavier, generally known as the Xaverian Brothers, were founded in Belgium by Theodore J. Ryken, a Hollander. The Mother House is at Bruges, under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of that city. The Congregation was introduced into the United States, August 2, 1854, by the Right Rev. Martin J. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville, Ky. Bishop Spalding became Archbishop of Baltimore in 1864, and at his invitation again, the Brothers were introduced into the Archdiocese. The Archbishop and the Rev. Edward McColgan, realizing the danger to Catholic boys, neglected by their parents and guardians, and growing up in ignorance and vice, started a movement which has resulted in one of the greatest Institutions, not only of the Diocese, but of the United States. St. Mary's Industrial School was established in 1866, and the Xaverian Brothers were placed in charge. A large farm on the outskirts of the city of Baltimore, placed at the disposal of the Archbishop, by Mrs. Emily McTavish, was devoted to the purpose of the new institution. Since that time thousands of boys have been rescued and put in the way of being good citizens. They are taught not only the ordinary branches, but are

trained to be industrious and self-supporting by the trades which they are given and the good habits that are instilled into them. Boys are received not only from the city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland, the civil authorities of both of which have recognized the service which the school has done by the making of good citizens, and have always been generous in the aid they have given it, but it has become known as one of the best schools of its kind, and parents all over the country send boys to be trained in it when all other means have failed them. A disastrous fire in 1919 destroyed nearly all of the buildings which had been erected during the fifty years of its existence. The energy of its managers and the generosity of its friends have enabled it in great part to overcome the disaster, and the work is again growing, and in a few years it bids fair to be more successful than ever. At the time of the fire it had about 900 boys under its care. Now, in 1922, with its new buildings still incomplete, it is caring for over 600 boys and requires the services of 30 Brothers and 4 lay teachers, the latter principally for the different industries.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS

In August, 1872, at the invitation of the Rev. John T. Gaitley, Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, the Brothers took charge of the boys of that parish, the scholastic history of which has been related more at

length in a former chapter of this little sketch. Our readers will recall the efforts made by the first pastors of St. Patrick's to provide Catholic Schools for their children, and Father Gaitley was only treading in the footsteps of his predecessors and especially of Father Dolan, when in 1872 he introduced the Xaverian Brothers. St. Patrick's is not as large a parish as it was then, but its school still lives and flourishes. The enrollment of boys in 1922 was 200 under 4 Brothers.

MT. ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

In 1876 the Brothers acquired ground at Irvington (now in the city) and opened Mt. St. Joseph's College, a boarding and day school. Here also until recently they carried on their novitiate, which is now located in Virginia. Mt. St. Joseph's registered in 1922, 290 boarders and day scholars, under the care of 13 Brothers and one lay teacher.

August 15, 1878, the Rev. Dr. Chapelle, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Howard and Barre Streets, Baltimore, invited the Brothers to take charge of the boys of that parish. For financial reasons principally, this school was given up in June, 1893.

ST. JAMES' HOME

Also in 1878 was opened St. James' Home for Boys, This was intended as an outlet for the boys from St. Mary's Industrial School, and is under the manage-

ment of the same Board of Directors. The special purpose of this home is to provide a place for working boys, where they may, at a reasonable board, have a place to live when their homes are not accessible, and where they may be kept from the many temptations that would otherwise be thrown in the way of homeless working boys. It has been a Godsend to many hundreds of boys who would otherwise have found it difficult to sustain themselves and preserve their self-respect. At present, 1922, there are in the home 57 boys under the care of 3 Brothers.

LEONARD HALL

The latest school opened by the Brothers is Leonard Hall, at Leonardtown, Md., which was taken over from the Jesuits in 1910. After meeting with difficulties for several years, including three fires, the Brothers have erected an imposing structure, which they claim is the finest building in Maryland, south of Washington. Leonard Hall enrolled in 1922, 107 pupils, under the care of 8 Brothers and one lay teacher.

CHAPTER XV

THE SISTERS OF ST. DOMINIC—1868

St. Dominic's parish in Washington was organized in 1852 and was given by Archbishop Kenrick to the Dominican Fathers, who still serve it. The Fathers realized fully from the very beginning the supreme importance of Catholic education, and, therefore, almost simultaneously with the divine service in the first church, a school was opened in its basement. In the booklet which was published at the time of the golden jubilee of the parish, a long list is given of men and women who at different times served as teachers in St. Dominic's School. After many strenuous efforts the Fathers finally succeeded in 1868 in getting religious teachers for their school.

In the summer of that year, four Sisters of St. Dominic from St. Mary's Convent, Somerset, Ohio, came to Washington and took charge of the parochial school and opened an academy at Sixth and G Streets, S. W., being assisted in both places by lay teachers. Thence they moved their academy to Virginia Avenue, and finally to the location of the Sacred Heart Academy at Eighth and C Streets, S. W., which they occupied in July, 1870. This academy they carried on successfully for 51 years, until June, 1921, when the neighborhood, by the encroachments

of the railroad, having become unsuitable for school purposes, the school was closed. A new convent was built nearer to the church, and the Sisters still continue their care of the parish school, which in 1922, enrolled 402 pupils—171 boys and 231 girls, under 10 Sisters and one lay teacher.

Shortly after coming to Washington, the Sisters opened a novitiate, but after some years of trial they found that vocations would not be numerous enough to justify their continuance as a separate community, and in 1882 they affiliated themselves to the Congregation of the Most Holy Rosary, an American Foundation of Dominican Sisters, established in 1848, by the Very Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli, O.P., the Motherhouse of which is at Sinsinawa Mound, Wisconsin.

To this same Congregation belong the Sisters of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, whose convent and school are located at 1621 Park Road, N. W., in Washington, in the Sacred Heart parish. This school was opened in August, 1905, during the pastorate of the Rev. Joseph McGee. The number of scholars in 1922 was 323—120 boys and 203 girls, taught by 16 Sisters.¹

¹The Sisters of St. Dominic from Newburg, N. Y., have also charge of the model school at Washington, D C., as will be noted later.

CHAPTER XVI

THE URSULINES—1870

"The Ursulines are a religious order, founded by St. Angela Merici for the sole purpose of educating young girls. It was the first teaching order of women in the Church."* It was originally established in 1535. The first convent of the order in America was founded in Canada in 1639. The first within the present limits of the United States was that of New Orleans, opened in 1727, which still carries on its work of education.

In the year 1900, in accordance with the wish of Leo XIII, a Congress of Ursulines from all over the world convened at Rome for the purpose of uniting all existing Ursulines under one central government. At the time that this great meeting was held, it was said that the Pope, when he got through unifying the Ursulines, would do the same to all other religious orders of women.

The Holy Father's desire for union was only partially accomplished, even among the Ursulines. As far as we in the United States are concerned, the "Union" of Ursulines, as it is called, has two provinces. The Northern Province has its headquarters

*Cath. Ency., Vol. XV, p. 228.

in New York, and the Southern Province in Dallas, Texas. There are, however, listed in the Catholic Directory (1922) quite a number of "Independent convents." From one of these came the first Ursulines into the Diocese of Baltimore from Louisville, Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE URSULINES

The German parish of Sts. Peter and Paul, Cumberland, was organized by the Redemptorists about 1849. As early as 1845, we read in the Catholic Directory that "this place (Cumberland) is also visited occasionally by the Redemptorists from Baltimore, for the benefit of the Germans residing here."

In 1848, we are informed that the Redemptorists come "every three months from Baltimore." In 1849, the Redemptorists began their residence in Cumberland, which they served until 1866, when they were replaced by the Carmelites. These in turn were succeeded by the Capuchin Fathers, who are the present pastors. As early as 1856, the Redemptorists opened a school under lay management, with 170 pupils. The Ursuline Sisters came from Louisville at the invitation of the Carmelites in 1870, and still continue to carry on the school successfully. The enrollment in 1922 was 237 boys and 293 girls, under 14 Sisters, a total of 530 pupils.

In 1891, a school was opened in Frostburg, and in 1896, one at Mount Savage. Both of these schools

were closed in June, 1899. "Because of the fewness of the Sisters and the demands for workers at home, Bishop McCloskey of Louisville recalled the Sisters from these two schools."

In 1903 the Sisters, at the invitation of the Rev. John Roth of St. Mary's Church, Cumberland, opened the parish school, which is still under their charge. Its enrollment in 1922 was 448 pupils—210 boys and 238 girls, under 12 Sisters.

BALTIMORE URSULINES—1904

Another independent convent of Ursulines was admitted into the Archdiocese of Baltimore by the late Cardinal at the solicitation of the Rev. Stephen Clarke of Frostburg, in 1904. Father Clarke erected a fine convent which until recently served as the mother-house and novitiate of this community. This has been removed to Washington, D. C., but the Sisters still carry on the parochial school of Frostburg, with an enrollment in 1922 of 115 boys and 147 girls, a total of 262, under 7 Sisters.

The scholastic history of Frostburg parish is quite varied and interesting. The first mention of a school in the Catholic Directory seems to have been made in 1865, but the present pastor, the Rev. James Quinn, has a list of the lay teachers conducting a school there from 1856 without a break until 1879. The first notice of Sisters we have is in 1891, and the eleven years intervening are not accounted for.

From 1891 to 1899, it was served by the Ursulines from Louisville; from 1899 to 1902, by the School Sisters of Notre Dame; from September, 1902, to June, 1903, by lay teachers; from September, 1903, to June, 1904, by Ursulines from New York, and since 1904 by the Diocesan Community of Ursulines.

In connection with St. Michael's School, there is also carried on a school at Eckhart, about two miles from Frostburg. The Sisters go out every day from the Frostburg convent. This school enrolled, in 1922, 55 boys and 47 girls, under two Sisters.

The Baltimore Ursulines have also charge of the parish school of St. Francis Assissi at Brunswick, Md., which was opened during the pastorate of Rev. James O'Connell. It had, in 1922, an enrollment of 42 boys and 40 girls, under 4 Sisters, a total of 82 pupils.

These Sisters also have charge of the "Holy Family Kindergarten and Day Nursery" at 616 Fourth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

For a good many years the Saint Vincent de Paul Society has had the custom of sending poor city children to the country for about two weeks during the summer. At first this summer home, as it was called, was carried on at Cloud Cap, the use of which was given to the Society by the Sulpicians. After the fire at St. Charles' College in 1911 and the re-building of the same at Cloud Cap, this arrangement was broken up. During the years that the summer outing was given at Cloud Cap, Sisters from different religious orders gave part of their time to the care of the chil-

dren. In 1917, the Saint Vincent de Paul Society purchased some ground at the corner of the Old Frederick Road and the Rolling Road and, besides giving children a short time in the country during the summer, have expanded their work by opening a permanent home, which has been placed under the charge of the Ursuline Sisters. During the past year, they cared for 40 boys and 25 girls, a total of 65, under 2 Sisters and one lay teacher.¹

This Baltimore Community of Ursulines has been affiliated to the Roman Union, and is now dependent on the Provincial House at New Rochelle, New York.

¹This home was closed in 1923, and the Sisters have retired.

CHAPTER XVII

THE BROTHERS OF MARY—1870

The Redemptorists in 1847 introduced into the Diocese of Baltimore the School Sisters of Notre Dame, to take charge of the girls of their parishes. Again, in 1870, we are indebted to the same Fathers for services of another community for their boys' schools.

The Society of Mary was founded in 1817 at Bordeaux, in France, by the Very Rev. William Joseph Chaminade, a zealous and holy priest of that diocese. The spiritual end of this institute was the education of boys and young men, and, as that was the greatest desideratum of the time, it flourished and spread at once all over France.

It was introduced into the United States in 1850, during the lifetime of the founder, by the Rev. Leo Meyer, one of his most faithful and cherished disciples. The first school was at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the following year a colony of Brothers established a novitiate, normal school and college at Dayton, Ohio. This institution has become the central house of the Society of Mary in the United States.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL

They came to Baltimore at the invitation of the Redemptorists in 1870, opening St. Michael's School August 17th of that year. St. Michael's has felt the effect of the change of population which has taken place in the southeastern section of the city. From being the largest in the city it has decreased in numbers to be one of the small ones, but it is still doing its work in the same place in which the Redemptorists placed it about 1845. For the first 25 years of its existence, St. Michael's Boys' School was carried on by lay teachers, and now, after 52 years more in the care of the devoted Brothers, it ends the year 1922 with an enrollment of 215 boys under 5 Brothers.

ST. JAMES' SCHOOL

Two years after the opening of St. Michael's School, the Brothers took charge of the boys of St. James' parish. As in the case of St. Michael's, the boys' school dates back to the time of the establishment of the parish. Whilst the Sisters of Notre Dame had charge of the small boys, the larger ones were looked after by lay teachers until Brothers could be procured, which was no easy job fifty years ago. St. James' School, in 1922, enrolled 276 boys under the care of 6 Brothers.

ST. MARTIN'S SCHOOL

In September, 1880, a boys' school was opened at St. Martin's, Baltimore, under the charge of the Brothers, which in 1922 enrolled 289 boys under 6 Brothers.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, WASHINGTON

In 1890, the Brothers took charge of the boys' school of the Immaculate Conception parish, Washington, D. C. This school, in 1922, enrolled 185 boys under 4 Brothers and 1 lay teacher.

Besides the schools above mentioned, the Brothers of Mary had charge of St. Alphonsus' School from September, 1872, till June, 1878. They were preceded and again succeeded by the Christian Brothers, who retained the care of the larger boys until the school was finally closed in 1917, when the Redemptorists retired from the parish.

From September, 1882, to June, 1888, they taught the boys' school of St. Patrick's parish, Cumberland, and from September, 1885, to June, 1892, the boys' school of St. Mary's Star of Sea, Baltimore, was also under their charge.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE JOSEPHITE FATHERS—1871

The Society of St. Joseph for foreign missions owes its origin to Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, England, who as a young priest, founded a college near London to train missionaries to propagate the Gospel especially among the negroes of Africa and America. This society began its work in the United States in 1871, when four young priests took charge of St. Francis Xavier's Church, Baltimore. In 1892, the American branch of this society became independent of the English one and established its headquarters in Baltimore. To provide for a succession of priests to carry on the work, they organized in 1888, St. Joseph's Seminary. This was located in an old hotel on Pennsylvania Avenue, adjoining St. Mary's Seminary, so that the students might have the benefit of the courses in philosophy and theology already there established. The seminary has remained there and has added new buildings as required for the increasing number of students under the care of the society. In 1922 the number of students on their roll was 33, who follow the courses of philosophy and theology of St. Mary's Seminary.

In 1889, the society organized a preparatory college in order to keep up the regular supply of students to the seminary. This, under the name of Epiphany College, was located in another hotel building on the outskirts of the city, known as Highland Park. There it also has gone on to the present day, carrying on its work and expanding every year more and more. The enrollment of Epiphany for 1922 was 65 students, under the care of 7 Priests and 4 lay teachers.

CHAPTER XIX

THE SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME DE NAMUR

The Institute of Notre Dame de Namur was founded in 1803, at Amiens, France, by Blessed Julie Biliart (born 1751; died 1816) and Marie-Louise Francoise Blin de Bourbon, Countess of Gezaincourt, in religion, Mother St. Joseph (born 1756; died 1838).

In 1809, the Mother House was transferred from Amiens to Namur, Belgium. Here, as well as at forty-eight establishments in Belgium, the congregation conducts boarding schools, day academies and free schools.

The first house was opened in England in 1845, and the number of foundations has now reached sixteen. The most important of these is the Training College for Catholic School Mistresses at Mount Pleasant, Liverpool. At the request of the Scotch Educational Department, the Sisters of Notre Dame opened a similar institution at Dowanhill, Glasgow, in 1895.

The first foundation in America was made at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1840, at the request of the Right Rev. John B. Purcell, then Bishop, and later Archbishop of Cincinnati. The order is now widely spread throughout Ohio and Massachusetts, where nine academies and boarding schools, besides numerous parish schools, are conducted by its members.

ST. ALOYSIUS', WASHINGTON

Their first house in Washington was established at North Capitol and K Streets, when (1872) the Sisters came to take charge of the St. Aloysius' Parochial School for Girls. In 1883, the school was chartered as Notre Dame Academy, and from this date has been so called. In 1915, when the Sisters of Mercy retired, they assumed the direction also of the boys' school. These schools enrolled, in 1922, 409 boys and 614 girls, a total of 1,023, under 25 Sisters and one lay teacher.

TRINITY COLLEGE

In 1901, they opened Trinity College. This is a school of higher studies, housed in a magnificent group of buildings on Michigan Avenue, Washington, adjacent to the Catholic University. The college in 1922 had 373 students, with a faculty of 22 Sisters and 13 lay teachers. Several Reverend professors of the Catholic University also give lectures. The community numbers in all 53 Sisters.

ST. MARTIN'S, WASHINGTON

In 1913, the Sisters took charge of St. Martin's Parish School, Washington, which has an enrollment of 170 boys and 200 girls, a total of 370, under the care of 10 Sisters.

ST. STEPHEN'S, WASHINGTON

Finally, in 1921, the Sisters took charge of the school of St. Stephen's parish, Washington. This school, in 1922, enrolled 56 boys and 40 girls, a total of 85 pupils of the lower grades. The higher grades will be added each year until a complete course has been established.

St. Stephen's parish was organized in 1866 by the Rev. John McNally. The Catholic Directory of 1869 gives St. Stephen's credit for having a school of 150 boys and 100 girls. This school did not last very long, although the notice remained as a standing item in the Directories for nearly twenty years.

The Sisters who teach at St. Martin's and St. Stephen's live in the Convent at St. Aloysius', in which there are 44 Sisters.

CHAPTER XX

THE SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH—1873

The Sisters of St. Joseph were founded in Le Puy, France, October 16, 1650, by the Right Rev. Henry de Maupas, Bishop of that city, a son of the de Gondi family, to whom St. Vincent de Paul was tutor. In this work he was aided by the Rev. John Paul Médaille, a noted missionary of the Society of Jesus. During the French Revolution its houses were suppressed, the Sisters dispersed, not a few imprisoned, and some died for their faith on the scaffold.

After the revolution little isolated bands of Sisters began to form groups of religious. Of these the most prominent was that of Lyons, which, under the protection of Cardinal Fesch, developed very rapidly. To this branch of the congregation the majority of the Sisters of St. Joseph throughout the world can trace their origin.

In 1836, Bishop Rosati of St. Louis brought six Sisters from Lyons to his episcopal city, thus making the first American foundation.

Right Rev. Bishop Kenrick of Philadelphia, in 1847, obtained from his brother, the Bishop of St. Louis, a small colony of those Sisters to take charge of the Boys' Orphan Asylum of Philadelphia. This branch of St. Joseph's family tree has greatly flour-

ished. In 1903, it obtained the final approval of Rome.

It was introduced into the Archdiocese of Baltimore by Most Rev. Archbishop Bayley, who had had knowledge of the work of the Sisters of St. Joseph in his former Diocese of Newark, N. J.

In August, 1873, accompanied by Right Rev. Bishop Wood, the Archbishop paid a visit to Mount St. Joseph, Chestnut Hill, and asked Mother St. John to send Sisters to Hagerstown, Md. In compliance with his request on August 28, 1874, Mother Ligouri as Superior, Sisters Angela, Anselm and Winifrid took charge of St. Mary's School, Hagerstown. It consisted of three divisions, the children ranging from First Primary to Eighth Grade, numbering in all about one hundred. The pastor at that time was the Rev. John M. Jones. Both he and the parishioners were very kind to the Sisters, but even the meager salary asked seemed to be a burden, and so, in July, 1885, the Sisters were withdrawn. In September of the same year, the Sisters of Notre Dame took charge of the school.

At the suggestion of the Most Rev. Archbishop Bayley, the Rev. Peter McCoy, pastor of the Star of the Sea Church, Baltimore, and the Rev. Jeremiah O'Sullivan, afterwards Bishop of Mobile, but then pastor of St. Peter's Church, Westernport, asked for Sisters of St. Joseph to take charge of their respective schools.

ST. MARY'S STAR OF THE SEA

On the 29th of August, 1875, seven Sisters went to the Star of the Sea, the Superior being Mother Mary Salome Lovett. Her co-workers were Sisters M. Stanislaus, Mary Francis, Antoinette and Mary Rose.

The school opened with over two hundred children. Year by year there was an increase, and when, after the decease of the Rev. Father McCoy, the Right Rev. Monsignor Whelan, the present pastor, took charge he began plans for improvement which resulted in his building the magnificent school and later the convent, which are the pride of the parish, and an ornament to the city. The number of children in this school in 1922 was 878—407 boys and 471 girls, who were taught by 12 Sisters and two lay teachers.

In addition to the elementary grades there is a Commercial Course of one year. The graduates have been very successful in business positions, but the glory of the school is the number of pupils who have followed the Master's *Veni* to the priesthood and to the religious life.

ST. PETER'S, WESTERNPORT

St. Peter's Church, Westernport, Md., makes its first appearance in the Catholic Directory in 1861. It was attended as a mission from Mount Savage, from Frostburg and from Cumberland, until 1869.

Rev. Desiderius de Wulf was the first resident pastor and had as his assistant Rev. Jeremiah O'Sullivan, and according to the Directory of 1871, there was a school with 115 pupils. In 1872, the year of the dedication of the church, this school was under the direction of Professor Hyman, and later it was taught by Professor O'Gorman and Miss B. Noon.

From 1872 to 1875 the classes were held in the nave and sacristy of the old church, then Rev. J. O'Sullivan built next to the church a commodious convent, in which he included two rooms for the higher grade girls, the boys and smaller children remaining in their old quarters.

On August 28, 1875, under the care of Father O'Sullivan, four Sisters of St. Joseph arrived in Westernport to take charge of the school. They were Mother M. Cecilia Donahue, superior; Sister M. Pelagia O'Donnell, Sister Mary Ida Deehan and Sister M. Peter Murphy.

On September 15, 1875, the school was definitely opened. Sister M. Ida and Sister M. Pelagia taught the girls in the convent schoolrooms and Prof. O'Gorman kept the boys in the old church. In January, 1876, Sister M. Dionysia was sent as music teacher and also to take charge of the little girls.

In 1904, Rev. Thomas Gallagher erected the present fine schoolhouse which was opened for occupancy in September, 1906. There are at present, 244 pupils, 115 boys and 129 girls, under the tutelage of six Sisters.

The graduates of this school have made themselves a name as teachers in public schools and in official positions. Many of the girls have chosen the better part, among whom we must signalize Miss Mary Rodgers, now Superior-General of the Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Philadelphia. Nor have the boys been laggards in the race. Several have joined the sacerdotal army of the King of Kings.

At the request of the Rev. Peter Manning, pastor of St. Mary's, Lonaconing, in August, 1886, three Sisters of St. Joseph, Mother M. Petronilla, Superior, with Sister M. St. Louis and Sister M. Lupita, went to teach the school at Lonaconing, Md. For some time the Sisters boarded at St. Peter's Convent, Westernport, going to Lonaconing and returning by train every day.

In June, 1907, with the permission of His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, the Sisters gave up the school at Lonaconing. There were at that time five Sisters engaged with two hundred and four children.

Before the Sisters came, however, Lonaconing had a school. The Catholic Directory of 1873 notices that this school had 120 pupils. Afterwards, according to the Directory of 1880: "The Lonaconing School has been adopted by the Public School Board. Catechism classes are taught after school hours. There are 154 pupils."

ST. MILDRED'S, LAUREL

St. Mildred's Academy was, at the departure therefrom of the Sisters of Mercy, in July, 1921, handed over to the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The Superior is Mother M. St. Ursula, with whom are associated six Sisters. The pupils number 140—52 boys and 88 girls.

HOLY COMFORTER, WASHINGTON

In August, 1921, was opened the very beautiful convent of the Holy Comforter, 14th and East Capitol Streets, of which the Rev. Clarence E. Wheeler is pastor. The school opened October 3, 1921, under the care of Mother Maria Stella with nine Sister-assistants. The schoolhouse, one of the finest in Washington, has twelve classrooms and a fine auditorium. The number of pupils enrolled in 1922 was 377—195 boys and 182 girls.

CHAPTER XXI

THE THIRD ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS

1st.—GLEN RIDDLE FOUNDATION, 1876

The Congregation of the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis was founded at Philadelphia, Pa., 1855, by the Venerable John Nepomucene Neumann, C.SS.R., Bishop of Philadelphia.

On April 9, 1855, the Right Reverend Bishop, of blessed memory, invested with the habit of St. Francis three devout women—Marianna Bachmann (Mother Mary Francis), Barbara Boll (Sister Mary Margaret), and Anna Dorn (Sister Mary Bernardina), who were desirous of devoting their lives to the service of the poor, especially the sick.

The first convent of the community was a small dwelling located on Lawrence Street, near St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia. In 1858 the motherhouse was established at 505 Reed Street, Philadelphia, in St. Alphonsus' parish. With the blessing of God, the little community of Sisters increased rapidly, so that they were enabled in the course of a few years, to assume the care of the sick, the orphans, the aged, and the charge of parish schools.

St. Alphonsus' School, Philadelphia, was the first school taught by the Sisters of this institute. This

school was opened October 1, 1858, by the first Superior-General, Mother Mary Francis.

The first orphanage was St. James' Protectory for Boys, at Reybold, near Delaware City, Delaware. It was opened September 8, 1879, by the second Superior-General, Mother Mary Agnes.

Their first hospital was the St. Mary's Hospital, in the city of Philadelphia. It was opened by Mother Mary Francis, December 10, 1860.

In 1887 the sisters undertook the care of Indian and Colored Missions. The first Indian school was St. Louis School, Pawhuska, Okla. It was opened October 10, 1887. The first school for colored children was St. Peter Claver School, Baltimore, Md.; opened on the 26th of August, 1890. Both of these were founded by Mother Mary Agnes.

In 1863, after the death of the first Superior-General and Foundress, Mother Mary Francis, the two branch houses established in Buffalo and Syracuse, in the State of New York, became independent of the Motherhouse of Philadelphia. Another foundation established by and separated from the House in Buffalo, exists in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Philadelphia Institute, which has remained undivided ever since, has spread over the United States in sixteen dioceses, so that at the present time it includes ninety-one foundations (forming three provinces) and over nine hundred professed Sisters, who are employed in parochial schools, boarding

schools, schools for Indians and negroes, besides hospitals, orphanages and other works of charity.

In 1896 the motherhouse of the institute was, with the consent of the Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia, transferred to the Convent of Our Lady of Angels, Glen Riddle, Delaware county, Pennsylvania (about sixteen miles southwest of Philadelphia), where the novitiate is likewise established. Here also the general direction of the entire institute is located. There is a branch novitiate at Pendleton, Ore., for the training of novices who enter from the Western States.

The rules and constitutions of this congregation, after having received the Decree of Praise for six years, received the final approbation of the Holy See on July 7, 1907.

Mother Mary Agnes was the Superior-General of the congregation from the death of Mother Mary Francis until 1906, her administration covering a period of forty-two years.

Mother Mary Aloysia was elected to the office of Superior-General in 1906, and re-elected for a second term in 1912. She was succeeded in 1918 by Mother Mary Stanislaus, who died suddenly on the 17th of January, 1920.

The present Superior-General, Mother Mary Kilian, was elected July 16, 1920. She resides at the motherhouse, Glen Riddle, Pa.

THE PROVINCES

The Eastern Province includes the schools and institutions located in the Archdiocese of Philadelphia and Boston, and in the Dioceses of Harrisburg, Altoona, Trenton, Fall River, Hartford and Providence. The Mother Provincial resides in Philadelphia, Pa.

The Southern Province includes the schools and institutions located in the Archdiocese of Baltimore, and in the Dioceses of Wilmington and Oklahoma.

The Mother Provincial of the Southern Province resides in Gardenville (St. Anthony Convent), Baltimore, Maryland.

The Western Province includes the schools and institution located in the Diocese of Baker City, Seattle, Spokane and Cheyenne.

The Mother Provincial of the Western Province resides in Pendleton, Ore., in the Diocese of Baker City.

ST. JOSEPH'S, FULLERTON

The first mission of this congregation in the Diocese of Baltimore was opened at St. Joseph's Church, Belair Road, about eight miles from the city, in January, 1876.

This parish of St. Joseph was organized as a German parish about 1850. It was attended by the Redemptorist Fathers from St. James' Church, at first occasionally and afterward every Sunday. Some

of the most noted Redemptorists served for a time as pastors of this little country parish. It is even held as one of the traditions that the Venerable Bishop Neumann was the very first to give such service. The Redemptorists not only built a church, but as soon as possible provided a school also, as early as 1859 or 1860, when a Mr. Dotterweich is named as the teacher. In 1869 the present site of the church was acquired, and in the same year, even before building a new church, the cornerstone of a school-house was laid. The upper story of this was occupied by the teacher as a residence, and room was provided for the priest on his weekly visit. In 1877 the Redemptorists relinquished the care of the parish into the hands of the diocesan clergy. Rev. F. J. Miller was the first resident pastor. The Sisters came the same year, Father Miller building them a house, and took charge of the school, January 1, 1878. The school enrolled, in 1922, 117 children under the care of three Sisters. Boys, 50, and girls, 67.

An interesting item in the scholastic history of St. Joseph's parish is disclosed by the following advertisement which appeared in the *Catholic Mirror* of 1854, beginning August 19:

"St. Joseph's Female Institute, near Baltimore, Md. This institution is situated on the Belair Road, eight miles from Baltimore, and is remarkably healthy and very desirable for a boarding school. It is opposite St. Joseph's Church, attended by the Redemptorist Fathers from Baltimore. The course of

instruction in this institution comprises Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the delineation of Maps, History, Astronomy, Chemistry; Natural, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Music on the Piano, French and German Languages, Plain and Ornamental Needlework.

"Terms: The terms per annum for board and tuition in all the above mentioned branches, including Washing, \$115; use of piano, per annum, \$5; medicine and attention in sickness, \$5. Boarders pay the current charges semi-annually in advance. Day scholars, quarterly.

The scholastic term commences on the first Monday in September and ends July 3. Pupils are not received for less time than five months.

"Special Directions: Each boarder must be provided with bedding; bedding should consist of a mattress, a pillow, two pairs of sheets, four pillow cases, two double blankets and a white counterpane.

"Every attention is paid to the physical improvement of the pupils, as well as to their mental and moral culture. The location of this institution is decidedly healthy and agreeable.

"References: The Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore, Md.; Redemptorist Fathers at St. Alphonsus' Church; Mark Jenkins, Rev. Bernard J. McManus (St. John's Church); John W. Carroll, J. H. Bevans."

As this notice does not appear in the *Mirror* of 1856, the school evidently had a very short life. It is to be regretted that there is nothing in the ad to give any clue as to who was the owner or director of the school.

ST. ANTHONY'S, GARDENVILLE

St. Anthony's parish, Gardenville, was organized in 1884, and for about five years was attended from St. Joseph's. Afterwards it was attended by the Redemptorists until 1899, when Rev. Henry Nagen-gast became resident pastor. The school was opened September 18, 1886, by the Sisters from Glen Riddle. At the St. Anthony Convent resides the Mother Provincial of the Southern Province. This school in 1922 enrolled 154 boys and 147 girls, a total of 301, under the care of five Sisters.

ST. PETER CLAVER'S, BALTIMORE

The third school opened in Baltimore by the Sisters of Saint Francis was that attached to St. Peter Claver's Church, organized for the colored Catholics of Northwest Baltimore. The Sisters took charge of this school August 21, 1890. The number of pupils enrolled in 1922 was 187 boys and 198 girls, a total of 385, under eight Sisters.

ST. PAUL'S, BALTIMORE

The same year and the same day, August 21, 1890, the sisters took charge of the school attached to St. Paul's Church, Caroline and Oliver Streets. This is now one of the big parishes of the city. Its enrollment of pupils in 1922 was 496 boys and 522 girls, a total of 1,018, under 20 Sisters and one lay teacher.

ST. ELIZABETH'S, BALTIMORE

St. Elizabeth's parish was organized in 1895 by the Rev. Thomas E. Stapleton. It has grown to be one of the largest parishes in the city. The school comes after the Sacred Heart, and, if it keeps on developing as it has, may surpass it in the number of pupils. The Sisters took charge of the school August 23, 1902, and the enrollment for 1922 was 574 boys and 552 girls, under 19 Sisters and 3 lay teachers.

ST. KATHERINE'S, BALTIMORE

St. Katherine's parish was organized in 1902 by the Rev. Casper Elbert. The school was opened in 1904, the Sisters taking charge August 30 of that year. The enrollment in 1922 was 254 boys and 295 girls, a total of 549, under 10 Sisters.

In 1905 the Sisters took charge of a school at St. Anthony's Church near Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, in which they taught until June, 1907, when they were withdrawn.

In September, 1915, they opened St. Gertrude's Commercial School at Gardenville. This school is independent of any parish and offers a commercial course to the pupils of all the Baltimore Schools. It is under the care of a Sister who lives at St. Anthony's Convent. In the school year ending June, 1922, it had 21 pupils, in charge of one Sister.

SS. PHILIP AND JAMES', BALTIMORE

The latest school opened by the Sisters is that of SS. Philip and James' parish, of which they took charge August 29, 1917.

The parish of SS. Philip and James' was organized in 1897 by the Rev. Joseph S. Gallen. A school was opened in the basement of the church in September, 1900, under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, but it was closed at the end of one year in June, 1901. The school was again opened in 1906 by the Franciscan Sisters from Maryland Avenue Convent, who retired in June, 1917. The enrollment of this school for 1922 was 198 boys and 217 girls, a total of 415, under 9 Sisters.

2ND.—MILL HILL CONGREGATION

The motherhouse of this congregation is at St. Mary's Abbey, Mill Hill, London, England. These Sisters came to the United States at the request of the late Cardinal Gibbons in December, 1881. They

began their labors in very humble quarters in a little house on Hoffman Street, in which some ladies had already inaugurated the work of caring for neglected colored children. Their congregation was established for missionary work and those who came to the United States came with the intention of devoting themselves especially to the care of colored children. This purpose they have always kept in view.

Almost immediately after establishing themselves in Baltimore, they removed the orphan asylum to a house on St. Paul Street. This school has become well known to us by the name of St. Elizabeth's Home. Under the care of Mother Mildred, whose name also became a household word, St. Elizabeth's grew on St. Paul Street and finally outgrew its accommodations there. When the long-talked project of opening up what is now known as Preston Terraces was carried out the buildings occupied by St. Elizabeth's were torn down. In the meanwhile Mother Mildred secured a large property on Chestnut Hill Avenue east of the Old York Road. There a large building has been erected, with plenty of ground to give the children full swing for play. The work is being carried on under most favorable surroundings. In 1922, there were, in St. Elizabeth's, 47 boys and 178 girls, under the care of three Sisters and one lay teacher. The community numbered 16 Sisters.

In January, 1882, the Sisters took charge of the school attached to St. Francis Xavier's Church. This school was carried on in a building on Courtland

Street, near Franklin, for a number of years and was quite successful as to numbers. Finally, however, the building was condemned by the city authorities as unsanitary and in 1904 the Sisters were withdrawn.

May 31, 1889, a Novitiate for the United States was opened at 2226 Maryland Avenue and in connection with it at the same place an industrial school for colored girls was established. This good work still goes on. In 1922 there were 34 girls in this school under the care of four Sisters and one lay teacher.

In September, 1906, the sisters from Maryland Avenue took charge of the school of the Parish of SS. Philip and James'. As this school continued to grow in numbers and required a greater number of Sisters, which the community could not supply without interfering with their special work, they were withdrawn in 1917. The Sisters who had been teaching at SS. Philip and James' were sent to Wilmington, N. C., to teach a school of colored children.

In September, 1908, they took charge of St. Barnabas' School. Owing to circumstances over which the Sisters had no control, they were withdrawn from this school in 1911. St. Barnabas' School is now taught by the Oblate Sisters of Providence.

In September, 1916, the Sisters again took up the work of teaching the children of St. Francis Xavier's School, which was re-opened by Rev. N. P. Denis, the pastor of that parish, in a building on Courtland

Street adjoining the rectory. Father Denis also carried on, principally by his own exertions, a small trade or technical school for boys which was productive of good results. The school, in 1922, had an enrollment of 65 boys and 55 girls, a total of 120, under four Sisters, who live at the Maryland Avenue Convent.

3RD.—MINOR CONVENTUALS—1921

The Franciscan Sisters of this congregation, established in 1897, whose motherhouse is located in Buffalo, New York, took charge of the school attached to St. Casimir's Church in September, 1921. This school had previously been under the care of the Felician Sisters. The enrollment of St. Casimir's School in 1922 was 396 boys and 370 girls, under 11 Sisters.

CHAPTER XXII

THE FELICIAN SISTERS O. S. F.—1883

This congregation was founded in 1854 in Warsaw, Poland. The supression of religious institutions in Russia compelled it to seek refuge in Austrian Poland, and in 1864 the General Motherhouse was permanently established at Cracow. At present there are two provinces in Poland. The first American foundation was established at Polonia, Wis., November 21, 1874, by five Sisters from Cracow. There are now five provinces in the United States. The congregation was introduced into Baltimore by Rev. Peter Koncz, who established the first distinctively Polish parish in Baltimore, in 1879. The Sisters came to St. Stanislaus' in 1883. The enrollment, in 1922, was 447 boys and 422 girls, a total of 869, under the care of 12 Sisters.

The Holy Rosary Parish was founded December 8, 1887, by Rev. Peter Chowaniec. The church was bought from the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church and refitted for the use of the Polish Catholics. Father Chowaniec died in May, 1892, and was succeeded by Rev. M. Barabasz, who extended and improved the church property. Father Barabasz died December 9, 1914, and was succeeded by Rev. S. Wachowiak the present pastor, who improved the

church property by building a Convent and new schoolhouse which was dedicated by Archbishop Curley, on October 15, 1922.

The school was opened, March 1, 1888, by the School Sisters of Notre Dame who carried it on for three years, till August, 1891. In September, 1891, they were succeeded by the Felician Sisters who are still in charge.

The enrollment of Holy Rosary School in 1922 was 560 boys and 587 girls, a total of 1,147, under 17 Sisters. In 1923 Holy Rosary has the largest school in the Archdiocese, with 1720 pupils and 22 Sisters.

These Sisters also took charge, in 1902, of the School of St. Casimir, the third Polish parish in Baltimore. After laboring for 19 years in this parish they were withdrawn in June, 1921. St. Casimir's School is now under the care of the Franciscan Sisters.

CHAPTER XXIII

THE SISTERS OF CHRISTIAN CHARITY— 1886

In 1865 the Redemptorist Fathers in charge of St. Alphonsus' Church, in view of the increasing number of German-speaking Catholics living in South Baltimore, opened a school in that section for the children who were too far away from St. Alphonsus'. This school was at first carried on in a house on what is now called Weyler Street, near Light. Later on the Redemptorists acquired ground for a church, and erected a schoolhouse on West Street, near Light. This building is still standing though it has not been used for school purposes for a good many years. The school was carried on under lay teachers until 1886. At that time the Rev. Ludwig Vogtman, who had become the first resident pastor of Holy Cross parish as successor to the Redemptorists, introduced the Sisters of Christian Charity, who have taken care of it ever since. In the course of years the Rev. Charles Damer erected the present large school building at the corner of William and West Streets, and the great big rectory which had been built by Father Vogtman was turned over to the Sisters as a convent, and the old convent has since then been used by the priests as a residence.

The enrollment of Holy Cross School in 1922 was 192 boys and 178 girls, a total of 370, under nine Sisters.

The Sisters of Christian Charity, an institute for the care of the blind, was established in 1849 in Paderdorn, Germany. It was afterwards driven out of Germany by the Kulturkampf. The first home in the United States was in New Orleans, La., in 1873. Mother Pauline Von Mallinckrodt, the foundress, followed later and established the Provincial Motherhouse at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., which became the headquarters for the United States. Holy Cross School is the only one cared for by them in the Archdiocese of Baltimore.

CHAPTER XXIV

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY—1887

In a sketch undertaken principally to show the development of our parochial schools it is only necessary to make a very short mention of the crowning glory of the scholastic history of the Baltimore Diocese, the Catholic University of America, established in 1887 and located at Washington. Its greatest development is still in the future, but it has already gathered about itself a corona of schools and colleges of the different religious orders which has made it the center of scholastic energy in the United States. Its influence is growing greater every day, and through the Sister's College, which it is fostering, it is reaching down into the region of the elementary schools, which, after all is said and done, are the real foundation upon which we must build our system of religious education.

CHAPTER XXV

1st.—SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE—1905

The Sisters of Providence, one of the many religious congregations founded in France for teaching purposes after the Great Revolution, were organized in 1806 and soon spread out into a number of dioceses in France. In 1839, Bishop Brut  of Vincennes invited them to his diocese, and after his death they made their first foundation in the United States at St. Mary of the Woods in Southern Indiana, October 22, 1840. They came into the Archdiocese of Baltimore in September, 1905, opening at that time the Immaculata Seminary, a boarding school, and taking charge also of the parish school of St. Ann's Church, Tennallytown, adjacent to which their convent stands. They also in the same year took charge of the Boys' School of Holy Trinity parish in Georgetown, at which they remained for 12 years until 1917, when they were replaced by the Sisters of Mercy. The enrollment of the Immaculata Seminary in 1922 was 85 girls, under 14 Sisters and one lay teacher; of St. Ann's parish school, 115 pupils, 60 boys and 55 girls under five Sisters. The whole number of Sisters in the community was 23.

2ND.—THE SISTERS OF SAINT BENEDICT—1905

According to the Catholic Encyclopedia,¹ published in 1907, there were at that time in the United States 30 convents of Benedictine Sisters with nearly 2,000 inmates, all of which have been founded within 60 years. The first establishment was at St. Mary's, Pennsylvania, where Abbot Boniface Wimmer settled some German nuns from Eichstatt, in 1852. From this convent, still one of the most important in the United States, many filiations have been made. From one of them, St. Walburga's Convent, Elizabeth, N. J., established in 1868, came the Sisters who opened, September 14, 1905, St. Benedict's Academy. It enrolled that year 25 pupils. As it was near St. Anthony's Church, Brookland, it has been commonly called St. Anthony's School, and, in fact, has been listed as such in the Catholic Directory. In 1922 it had 164 pupils, 73 boys and 91 girls, under five Sisters and one lay teacher.

As a Model School was opened last year (1922) in connection with St. Anthony's Church, the children of the lower grades have been withdrawn and the Benedictine Sisters, with the permission of His Grace, Archbishop Curley, have opened what they call the North Eastern High School. In the year 1922 they had pupils of the first-year high school

¹ Vol. II, p. 455.

only. There are 19 pupils, 6 boys and 13 girls, all of whom with one exception, are their last year's eighth-grade graduates.

CHAPTER XXVI

1st.—THE PALLOTTINE SISTERS OF CHARITY—1913

These sisters opened, in 1913, on Front Street, adjoining St. Vincent's Church, occupied for so many years by Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum, a similar institution for the care of Italian children. It is called St. Leo's Orphan Asylum and Day Nursery, and, in 1922, cared for 106 children—59 boys and 47 girls. There are eight Sisters in the community, of whom four are engaged in teaching.

This community was founded in Rome in 1837 by the Venerable Vincent Pallotti, a pious and zealous Roman secular priest, of whom it has been said that Rome had in him a second Philip Neri. He was the founder of the Congregation of priests called the Pious Society of Missions, but commonly known as the Pallottini Fathers, and of this congregation of Sisters of Charity, who have also taken his name. Their work in the United States is the care of Italian children. Their first home was opened on the East Side of New York in 1889 and they came to Baltimore in the year 1913.

2ND.—THE SISTERS OF ST. CASIMIR

In September, 1921, the Rev. Joseph Lietuvnikas, pastor of St. Alphonsus' Church, which is now the Lithuanian parish, procured the services of the Sisters of St. Casimir from Chicago to take charge of the parish school, which he had been carrying on for several years under the care of lay teachers. The school registered, in 1922, 180 pupils—74 boys and 106 girls, under 4 Sisters.

3RD.—THE SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH OF CHAMBERY—
1922

The latest community added to the teaching forces of the diocese are these Sisters of St. Joseph, whose work has already been described in the first chapter on the Jesuits, as they are working in the missions of Southern Maryland.

CHAPTER XXVII

THE MODEL SCHOOL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1922

The latest development in the history of Catholic elementary education is outlined in the following announcement which recently has been made under the auspices of the Catholic University through the medium of the *Catholic Educational Review*.

"A new school building was completed recently in St. Anthony's parish, Brookland, D. C., which, thanks to the zealous co-operation of the pastor, the Rev. P. Di Paola, and the generosity of Mrs. Justine B. Ward, serves as a model school for the classes in education at the Catholic University and Sisters' College.

"This school will answer a need long recognized and will afford facilities for the study of elementary school problems that are rich in promise. A model school as an adjunct to teacher training courses is indispensable. Anyone who has had experience in the work realizes the shortcomings of the lecture method and of theoretical exposition. The problems of the school are live problems, which are best studied in their natural setting. Principles expounded in the lecture room need to be seen operating in

the classroom, if they are to make the proper impression on the students. Pedagogy, if it is to prove worth while, must be a matter of practice and not mere information.

"The model school affords plenty of opportunity for the observation of teaching. It is in charge of the Sisters of St. Dominic of Newburg, N. Y., with Sister Mary Alma, Ph. D., as supervising principal. Each teacher will have an A. B. degree, together with a number of years of successful experience. Everything has been done to guarantee the exemplification of the best in Catholic-school procedure."

We wish well to the project outlined in the foregoing plan of the model school. But we do not hold with the movement to force all the religious to qualify for teaching by obtaining College Degrees. We do not think it is necessary that every Sister should have an A. B. Degree. We would have our Sisters well trained and we know that, in the past, previous training has often been sacrificed to the exigencies of the case. If the learning, of which the degrees is the evidence, is accompanied by the simplicity and humility which are ever the signs of the true religious, all will be well. But we must not forget the lesson of experience that learning is not always communicable; that the learned are not always the best teachers. The good simple religious, sufficiently trained in proper methods of teaching, but who could never cram into her head sufficient learning to reach a scholastic degree, will gain the love of her "baby class" and

get down to their level and lead them along with her grade after grade to success, where the A. B. without the real religious simplicity would be a ghastly failure. Degrees, by all means, for those who can reach them and make good use of them, but let us not freeze out those who can be good and successful teachers without them.

CHAPTER XXVIII

LAY TEACHERS

There are at the present day four country parishes which maintain small schools under the care of lay teachers. The first is St. Anthony's, near Emmitsburg. This parish is an old one, although its name of St. Anthony's is of comparatively recent date. It may be said that it began its history simultaneously with that of Mount St. Mary's College. Father Dubois, whilst directing his energies to the establishment of his school, did not neglect the spiritual interests of the people of the surrounding country. For a great many years the parish of Emmitsburg was served by the priests of the college and they went farther abroad and looked after the people as far away as Catoctin, or O'Brien's Furnace as it was called in the early days. To them also is due the establishment of the church at Mechanicstown, now called Thurmont, which was built under the auspices of Doctor McCaffrey, so well known as the President of Mount St. Mary's. The chapel of the college was thrown open to the people living near the college and gradually a regular parish was formed, of which the president of the college was the recognized pastor. Later on, one of the professors was regularly

appointed to this duty and the "Mountain Church" after a while became a distinct parish church by the opening of a special chapel at the college for the students. One of the professors of the college who was pastor of the "Mountain Church" for a long time was the Rev. George Flaut. Of his interest in the children we may judge from the following interesting note from the "Story of the Mountain"¹ the time being the year 1847.

"Father Flaut, pastor of the congregation, started a school south of the college and worked on it himself, aided by volunteers, but it was taken off his hands by the School Commissioners. There had been a school at the Elder Chapel before this, maintained by the Catholics, but no State school. Indeed, the population of the Mountain district was, and continues to be (1908), almost exclusively Catholic, and no distinctively Catholic public school existed from 1847 till 1898, when Father John B. Manley, an ex-professor at the college, pastor of the parish, opened a school in the Benevolent Society's Hall, which they donated, opposite the new church of St. Anthony."

The Mountain parish continued to be served from the college as above noticed until the Rev. John B. Manley undertook the work of building a new church in a location more convenient on the main

¹ Vol. I, p. 458.

road. This new church was dedicated under the invocation of Saint Anthony. From 1903, whilst Rev. Thomas Lyons was pastor, until 1905, two Sisters of Charity went out every day to teach at St. Anthony's. From 1905 till 1907 the Sisters of St. Francis from Glen Riddle taught the school. Since they retired the school has been in charge of lay teachers. The enrollment in 1922 was 54 pupils, 30 boys and 24 girls, under one teacher.

St. Anthony's School has been again placed under the care of the Sisters of Charity, by the pastor, Rev. Edward Reilly.

The second school in point of time is that of St. John the Evangelist at Long Green, Baltimore county. It was opened by the Rev. Joseph Hauck, at that time pastor, and is first noticed by the Catholic Directory in 1906 as having 29 pupils. The enrollment in 1922 was 30, 14 boys and 16 girls, under one teacher.

Saint Athanasius' School, Curtis Bay, now a part of Baltimore City, according to Father Sandalgi, was opened in 1909, although no notice of it occurs in the Catholic Directory until 1914. It has been established for the Polish children and is supported and, under supervision of the pastor, managed by the parents of the children who attend it. The enrollment in 1922 was 71 pupils, 33 boys and 38 girls under one teacher.

St. Adalbert's Polish parish, was established at

Wagner's Point in 1907. Rev. Charles Kotlarz has been the pastor from the beginning. The school is noticed in the Catholic Directory in 1909 as having 50 pupils. The enrollment in 1922 was 40, 18 boys and 22 girls, under one teacher.

CHAPTER XXIX

SCHOOLS THAT DID NOT SURVIVE

It remains to say a few words about the attempts that were made at various times to carry on schools in the country parishes. Information on this point is very scant and very unreliable. The chances of success even now would be very small in such parishes. How much greater were the difficulties to be surmounted 50 years ago! How much the more then must we admire the zeal of the clergy who attempted the task! All we can venture to do now is to mention the names of the parishes in which such attempts were made. As we know, many of the schools which are now prospering under religious teachers were opened and carried on in some cases for 25 years or more under lay teachers before Sisters or Brothers could be procured. They are recorded generally under the head of the existing schools. We should premise also that the information of the Catholic Directory is to be relied on only for the approximate date of the opening of such schools. Sometimes, as we know from other sources, schools existed for several years before getting a mention in the Directory, and when once they got in there they remained for years after the schools were actually closed. Indeed, it was not only in this matter

of schools that such errors have been made. In not a few cases, after pastors were changed from one place to another their names were carried for several years in both places. The oldest notice we have of extinct schools is Barton, in 1873, which is given credit for a school with 75 pupils.

In that list Petersville, which was at that time a mission attended from Frederick, is credited with 38 pupils. About 1894 a resident pastor was sent to Petersville, which was the headquarters of the parish until 1902, when Brunswick, hitherto a mission, became the pastor's residence, and Petersville resumed its status as a mission. How long the school mentioned in 1879 remained in service we cannot tell, but about 1902 another school was opened for the colored children of the parish. The Rev. James O'Connell of the Blessed Sacrament parish, Baltimore, who was at that time in charge of Petersville, writes that this school was supported by aid from the Indian and Negro Mission Fund until 1905. When that aid ceased "it was supported mainly by the Mass stipends of the pastor until 1910. Then the teacher got married and as it was difficult to find another the school was closed."

This year also were noticed schools at St. Ignatius', Hickory, 32 pupils; St. Mary's, Deer Creek,¹ 25 pupils; St. Patrick's, Havre de Grace, 110 pupils; St. Mary's, Upper Marlboro, for colored children, 89

¹ Deer Creek is now listed as Pylesville.

pupils; and St. Joseph's, Texas, 160 pupils. Texas has a large schoolhouse which, for a great many years, has been rented by the public school authorities and carried on by them.

In 1880 we find mention of a school at St. Peter's Church, Oakland, with 15 boys and 18 girls; and also Ilchester, with 24 pupils. Again in 1887 and 1888 the Catholic Directory tells us there is "a school at Ilchester attached to the chapel of the college with 27 children taught by a Catholic lady."

In 1882 appear Rockville, with 35 pupils, and Whitmarsh, with 22 white children and 39 colored. In 1887 St. Agnes',¹ Catonsville, is credited with 75 pupils. Afterwards, as we have seen, the Sisters of Holy Cross were at St. Agnes' for a few years.

In 1888 the school at Marlboro, which was put down in 1879 as a school for colored children, is noticed again, but without any qualification, with 100 pupils.

In 1893 we have the first notice of a school at St. Monica's, the church for the colored people on Hill Street in South Baltimore. It was at that time given credit for 141 pupils. This school was kept open with varying success until the death of Father Leeson. At that time it had only a small number of pupils, very few of whom lived in the neighborhood, and it was finally closed.

¹ St. Agnes' in the later Catholic Directory is listed under "Woodlawn."

In 1893 we find a school at St. Edward's which was kept open for a few years and, in fact, was taught by the Sisters of the Holy Cross for two years, from 1896 to 1898. When Father Marr left St. Edward's to go to Washington the school was closed. In 1893 it was given credit for 47 pupils.

In 1893 and 1894 we have notice of schools at Tennallytown, which is now in the care of the Sisters of Providence, and also at Great Falls, St. Gabriel's, a mission of Tenallytown, which had 34 pupils.

In 1895 we find notice of a school for colored children at the Sacred Heart Church, one of the missions at that time attended from Leonardtown, now served from Chaptico. It was said to have 60 pupils. After that date we do not find mention of any new schools except in cases where they have survived and have mention in their proper place.

CHAPTER XXX

THE MISSION HELPERS OF THE SACRED HEART

Besides the various teaching communities working zealously in the Diocese, there has come into existence in Baltimore a purely American missionary Sisterhood, accomplishing a work of charity and zeal among the poor and neglected of the Faith, which is greatly in demand in the Church today. The Sisters are catechists and parish visitors, wholly consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and are real "helpers" to the parish priest in his work for souls.

As catechists they conduct classes for those not reached by the teaching Sisterhoods, pupils of public schools, not only in the cities but in the rural districts where the need is even greater. To compass their end with greater success the Sisters avail themselves of every opportune means, such as Junior Holy Name societies, sodalities, clubs, sewing classes, kindergartens, day nurseries, etc., to reach and interest those who otherwise would often remain without the necessary knowledge of their faith and even fall under the influence of non-Catholic missionaries, who are found so frequently working among our Catholic immigrants.

As parish visitors, the pastors find the Mission Helpers, of great assistance, particularly in large or congested districts. In these visits, those who are in trouble of any kind open their hearts to the gentle visitors, who usually find some means of helping them in their difficulties. In this way religion is often brought back into the homes, the negligent ones are induced to return to the Sacraments and numerous other good influences are exercised. In fact, through these visits, all the other good works of the parish are stimulated (more or less), as the school, catechism classes, societies, etc.

THE FOUNDATION

This work was initiated in the year 1890 at 416 West Biddle Street, Baltimore, when a few devoted women who had been associated together for some time made a retreat with the intention of forming a regular community. They at first devoted themselves entirely to work among the colored people, under the direction of the Josephite Fathers. When, however, the Catechism classes were opened in the country parishes, the Sisters found the white children in as much need of instruction as the colored; and in visiting the hospitals, the jail and the penitentiary, they found the whites in equal need of spiritual assistance. The matter being referred to the late Cardinal Gibbons, he decided that the institute should work for the poor and neglected with-

out restriction as to race or nationality. In 1895, the Rev. P. B. Tarro, S.T.D., was appointed Ecclesiastical Superior, and he has been ever since that time the devoted friend and prudent guide of the community.

As the work expanded, more property was purchased, until at present the community occupies five houses on Biddle Street and three on McCulloh Street. Later a site was purchased at Irvington, and a school was opened for the deaf and dumb, which is in a prosperous condition. The necessities of the novitiate have outgrown the accommodations in the McCulloh Street house, and the institute has recently acquired a property on Charles Street Avenue and Joppa Road for a new novitiate and motherhouse.

Besides the motherhouse and novitiate, the Mission Helpers conduct in Baltimore, St. Francis Xavier's School for the Deaf, the necessity of which the Sisters discovered in their visits among the people. Most of the Catholic deaf children were being lost to the Faith through lack of religious instruction, which could not be imparted to them by catechism classes, as they were widely separated; so the school was opened in accordance with the wishes of His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, in 1897. It has now an enrollment of thirty-seven. The curriculum includes the regular branches of grammar school, articulation, lip reading and vocational training along several lines. Children attend from District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware

and even North Carolina, it being the only school for the deaf in the Province.

ST. PETER CLAVER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

St. Peter Claver's Industrial School for Colored Girls, opened in 1893, provides a home and school for colored girls, in which they are given a grammar-school education, thorough instruction in their holy religion, and are taught needlework, housework, cooking and scientific laundering. The present enrollment is 43.

VISITING AND CATECHETICAL CLASSES

From the motherhouse the sisters visit the homes in the city and suburbs on their errands of mercy. They also conduct regular catechetical classes in the following parishes: St. Ambrose, St. John Baptist and St. Monica's, in the city; St. Athanasius', Curtis Bay; St. Rose of Lima, Brooklyn; Holy Trinity, Glen Burnie; St. Michael's, Overlea; Church of the Ascension, Halethorpe; St. Clement's, Lansdowne; Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, Middle River; St. Mark's Fallston; St. John's, Long Green; St. Mary's Pylesville; St. Paul's, Delta; Church of the Ascension, Bowie; Holy Family, Woodmore; Sacred Heart, White Marsh; Sacred Heart, La Plata; St. Ignatius', Chapel Point, and at Welcome, McConkie, Pomfret and Bel Alton. The total enrollment for these wide-

ly separated classes for one year is 2,571 children, 398 First Communions and 697 Confirmations.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST KINDERGARTEN

As far back as 1904 the Rev. Louis O'Donovan, then stationed at the Cathedral, enlisted the help of the Mission Helpers to assist him in the classes he was conducting for the Italian boys. These classes were kept up for many years, first on Saratoga Street, later at the convent, and when St. John Baptist's became the parish church of the Italians the Sisters were placed in charge of the Sunday-school and as soon as possible opened the Kindergarten to keep the little children from entering non-Catholic ones in the vicinity. The daily attendance is 52 pupils.

St. Athanasius' Sewing Class is conducted in the immigrant settlement at Curtis Bay every Saturday with an attendance of about 120 girls; at the mother-house every Tuesday evening a class in needlework is composed of about 16 colored girls. These classes while helpful to the girls in a material sense, also enable the Sisters to keep in touch with them and help them with the kindly words and advice so often needed.

INSTITUTIONS VISITED

Johns Hopkins, Maryland General and the University hospitals and Bay View Almshouse and hospitals

are visited weekly. In this work much good is done, as many who have been negligent for years are brought back to the feet of Our Lord by a few kind words of sympathy and encouragement, and the chaplains are at once notified of such cases.

Weekly classes in Christian Doctrine are also held for the women in the City Jail and at the House of Correction, Jessup, Md.

In 1898 the Mission Helpers, responding to the invitation of Right Rev. James A. McFaul, opened St. James' Day Nursery and Kindergarten, and from this centre conduct their cathetical and missionary work in Trenton and the surrounding districts. Holy Family Day Nursery is also under their supervision.

The Mission Helpers went to Porto Rico in 1902 at the request of Right Rev. Bishop Blenk, S.M., and were the first English-speaking Sisters to enter that great field of labor after the American occupation. The people are Catholic, but on account of the fewness of priests and Catholic Schools they are in great need of instruction. Here the work of the Mission Helpers is of untold value, and the Right Rev. Bishop Caruana is anxious to have their number increased. They have charge of the church and convent of St. Anne's in the Cathedral parish of San Juan, and this is a regular missionary centre, from which the hospitals and other institutions are visited and special classes placed under instruction. The Sisters also go out to the country districts, where they settle for from four to six weeks, prepare the

children and even grown people for the reception of the Sacraments, then return to their convent, while other members go to another district. Under the conditions this work is of immense benefit to souls, but is greatly limited and hampered for want of more Sisters. At Santurce the Mission Helpers also conduct the only school for the deaf on the island. Pupils, 35.

The year 1905 brought the Mission Helpers to New York, where the work of the institute is especially telling, though lost, as it were, in the multitudes of the great city. The parish visiting has been the means of restoring many a troubled soul to the peace of Holy Mother Church; many a Catholic immigrant family has been kept within its pale; many in want have been helped in various ways. Besides, they conduct immense catechism classes, two large day nurseries, with regular settlement work in its various activities. There are three houses: St. Pascal's, 334-336 East Twenty-second Street, opened in 1905; Our Lady, Help of Christians, 431-433 East Twelfth Street, opened in 1916, and a house at West New Brighton, Staten Island, opened in 1918.

By the invitation of Archbishop Canevin the Mission Helpers went to Pittsburgh in 1921. They have charge of the Raphael Home, a temporary shelter for poor children, and also St. Anne's Day Nursery. Here the work of parish visiting is eagerly sought, and encouraging results have been obtained from the little already done.

Numerous have been the requests of bishops and priests for the Sisters, which in many instances have been reluctantly refused. For a long time the Mission Helpers pursued their labor for souls in a quiet unostentatious manner, which distinguishes them; the need of the work was not recognized and they were little known even in the cities where they were established. Their growth was, therefore, slow. Times have changed, however, and the need of Catholic Welfare Work, Religious Social Service, or call it what you will, has at last come to be realized, so much so, that even new communities have been founded to do the work in which the Mission Helpers were engaged for all these years. The institute numbers (October, 1922,) 105 professed Sisters, 23 novices and 9 postulants.

With the recognition of the necessity of the work the growth of the community is assured. But even now, in the present state of affairs, only those who come directly in contact with the work can form any conception of the crying need there is of going among the people, of bringing religious influence into their homes and of providing for those who, through no fault of their own, are being deprived of Catholic education.

There are many women of today who feel within themselves a call, not to the teaching orders, but to a more apostolic life; and while many are attracted to foreign missions and have a desire to work among the pagans, others clearly realize that right at our

doors is a "foreign field" and little children who belong, by right, to the Church, are being neglected. Such is the work which the Sacred Heart has entrusted to His Servants—the Mission Helpers.

CHAPTER XXXI

1st.—THE SISTERS OF THE HOLY UNION OF THE SACRED HEARTS

In September, 1923, two new religious Communities were added to the teaching force of the Archdiocese.

1st. The Sisters of the Holy Union of the Sacred Hearts took charge of St. Edward's School at Lafayette Avenue and Poplar Grove Street in the City of Baltimore.

This Congregation of the Holy Union of the Sacred Hearts was founded in France, in the diocese of Cambrai, by the Abbé Jean-Baptiste Debrabant, priest of that diocese. As early as the year 1824, the work had been begun in Douai (Nord), under the protection of Monsignor Wicart, afterward Bishop of Laval.

In 1826, the Abbé J. B. Debrabant, animated with zeal for the glory of God, and deeply affected by the great moral evils brought about by the principles of the French Revolution, accepted the spiritual and the temporal responsibility of the work which had been begun in 1824, and thus the Abbé became the Founder of the Congregation, to which he gave the name of the "Holy Union of the Sacred Hearts."

The Congregation spread rapidly, and at the present day it has convents in several parts of the world.

The aim of the Institute is to procure the glory of God and the salvation of souls by the sanctification of its members and by the education of youth.

After a laudatory Brief given on the recommendation of the Bishops, the Congregation received its first Decree of Approbation from the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars on May 30th, 1853. On December 18th, 1877, another Decree of the same Congregation granted the final approbation of the Holy See, and recognition as a Roman Congregation. This important decree facilitated its extension in foreign countries.

Being already established in France, Belgium, England and Ireland, it was, in 1882, introduced into the Argentine Republic; in 1886, into North America; and in 1890, into the West Indies.

Before the expulsions from France, in 1902, the Mother House of the Institute was situated in Douai, (France); since then it is in Tournai, Belgium.

On the recommendation of the Rev. J. McNamee, now Monsignor J. McNamee, of Brooklyn, the Congregation was introduced into the U. S. This worthy priest, having a near relative a member of the Congregation, advised the late Rev. M. McCabe, Parish-priest of the Church of the Sacred Heart, in Fall River, to invite the Sisters to take up the work of the Parochial School in his Parish. His invitation was accepted, and the Sisters went out to the

States, from Douai in 1886. In the interval that followed the death of Bishop Hendricken of Providence, "The Academy" was opened, and later on a Boarding School was established. Other foundations succeeded each other in due course in Taunton, Mass., Pawtucket, R. I., North Cambridge, Mass., South Lawrence, Mass., Chelsea, Mass., Baltimore, Md., Patchogue, L. I., and Attleboro, Mass.

All these schools are in a flourishing condition. The Holy See authorized the opening of a Novitiate in Fall River, in April, 1904. This was placed under the patronage of the venerated and deeply regretted Bishop Stang, first Bishop of Fall River. Already many postulants have been trained for the religious life.

2ND.—THE SISTERS OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE

The Sisters of Divine Providence took charge in September, 1923, of the Parish School of St. Louis at Clarksville, Md. This is the beginning for them of teaching work in this Archdiocese, but they are not new to us, as they have for many years had charge of the Domestic Departments of St. Mary's Seminary, St. Charles' College, the Sulpician Seminary in Washington, the Catholic University, and also of the Archbishop's House.

The Sisters of Divine Providence were founded by John Martin Moye, born in Cutting, Lorraine, 1730, died at Treves, 1793. He was ordained priest

in 1754. Besides being the founder of this Congregation, he was also Organizer of the Christian Virgins of China.

In 1762, with the consent of the Vicar General of the Diocese of Metz, several Sisters were sent into the country places to instruct children and others who should need it. The first school was opened at Saint Hubert, a hamlet of the parish of Vigy. This was the cradle of the Congregation. The French Revolution was as disastrous to the Sisters of Providence as to all other religious institutions of the Country. After the Reign of Terror was over the Congregation was revived through the efforts of Father Lacombe who established the Institute at Insming. In 1826 the German part of the Congregation established itself at Saint Jean-de-Bassel where it is now located.

The Sisters of Divine Providence came to the United States in 1889 establishing their first convent at Newport, Kentucky, August 23, 1889. The name given to this first foundation was Mt. St. Martin. The Provincial House is located at Melbourne, Kentucky, St. Anne's Convent.

3RD.—THE RELIGIOUS OF THE SACRED HEART

This community has, with the permission of Archbishop Curley, opened a convent in Washington, D. C., and will engage in educational work in the Archdiocese.

CHAPTER XXXII

We subjoin a Tabulated List of the number of Scholars in the Colleges and Schools of the Archdiocese as reported in June 1922. The figures in these lists have come directly from the Directors of these Schools. Whilst they are now out of date, they have been retained as a basis of comparison with the largely increased numbers reported by the Rev. Inspector of Schools in 1923, and we hope they will be found not only useful but interesting.

TABULATED LIST OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

	Jesuits	Lay Teachers	Boys
Georgetown College,*.....	32	13	608
Washington, D. C.			
Georgetown Preparatory.....	5	7	100
Washington, D. C.			
Gonzaga College.....	8	5	239
Washington, D. C.			
Loyola College and High School..	17	7	332
Baltimore			
	—62	—32	—1279

	Priests	Lay Teachers	Boys
Mount Saint Mary's College.....	9	40	485
Emmitsburg			
St. Charles' College.....	18		265
(Sulpicians)			
Epiphany College.....	7	4	65
(Josephites)			
	—34	—44	—815
Total.....	96	76	2094

*Only undergraduate students of Georgetown are included in this list.

LIST OF ACADEMIES AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS
IN 1922

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS	Brothers	Lay Teachers	Boys
Calvert Hall College.....	12	5	330
Rock Hill College.....	7	4	138
St. John's College.....	11		275
Washington, D. C.			
La Salle Institute.....	5	1	130
Cumberland			
	— 35 —	10 —	873

XAVERIAN BROTHERS

St. Mary's Industrial School.....	30	6	1026
Mt. St. Joseph's College.....	13	1	290
Leonard Hall, Leonardtown.....	8	1	107
St. Patrick's Parish School.....	4		200
St. James' Home.....	3		57
	— 58 —	8 —	1680

BROTHERS OF MARY

St. Michael's School.....	5		215
St. James' School.....	6		276
St. Martin's School.....	6		289
Immaculate Conception.....	4	1	185
Washington, D. C.			
	— 21 —	1 —	965
Total.....	114	19	3518

VISITATION SISTERS	Sisters	Lay Teachers	Boys	Girls	Totals
1. Georgetown Academy.....	20	12		200	200
2. Park Avenue, Baltimore....	21	1		161	161
3. Frederick	12			77	77
4. Mt. de Sales.....	16	5		100	100
	69	18		538	538

SISTERS OF CHARITY

1. St. Joseph's*.....	17	8		170	170
Emmitsburg					
2. St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	5			175	175
Baltimore					
3. St. Vincent's Orphan Asy-	4			135	135
lumn, Washington					
4. St. Rose's Technical School	6			62	62
Washington					
5. St. Euphemia's School.....	5		101	98	199
Emmitsburg					
6. St. Joseph's School.....	6		125	225	350
Baltimore					
7. St. Vincent's Infant Asy-	1	1	30	25	55
lumn,** Baltimore					
8. St. John's School.....	23	1	470	432	902
Baltimore					
9. St. Ann's Infant Asylum***	8				
Washington					

*In addition the Sisters are helped by three of the Rev. Professors from Mt. St. Mary's College.

**St. Vincent's Infant Asylum has 258 children, but only 55, as indicated above, are old enough for kindergarten classes.

***The Sisters of St. Ann's Infant Asylum say they confine themselves to teaching the children their prayers and a few rules of politeness. The children are removed before school age.

SISTERS OF CHARITY

(Continued)

	Sisters	Lay Teachers	Boys	Girls	Totals
10. Immaculate Conception..... Baltimore	8		105	109	214
11. Immaculate Conception..... Washington	8			260	260
12. St. Joseph's House of In- dustry, Baltimore	7	4		83	83
13. St. Martin's School..... Baltimore	16	1	210	570	780
14. St. Dominic's School..... Baltimore	5	1	136	114	250
15. St. Charles' School..... Pikesville	4	2	79	163	242
	<hr/> 123	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 1256	<hr/> 2621	<hr/> 3877

OBLATE SISTERS OF
PROVIDENCE

1. St. Frances' Academy*.....	7		70	70
2. St. Frances' Orphan Asy- lum	9		72	72
3. St. Cyprian's**..... Washington	8	199	250	449
4. St. Augustine's..... Washington	5	106	114	220
5. St. Barnabas'..... Baltimore	10	148	193	341
	<hr/> 39	<hr/> 453	<hr/> 699	<hr/> 1152

*Mother House. There are 45 Sisters in the Community at St. Frances' Convent.

**Two Sisters from St. Cyprian's teach at Alexandria, Virginia.

SCHOOL SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME	Sisters	Lay Teachers	Boys	Girls	Totals
1. Institute of Notre Dame.... Baltimore	29	2		426	426
2. St. James' School..... Baltimore	10		131	373	504
3. St. Michael's School..... Baltimore	11		171	364	535
4. St. Anthony's Orphan Asy- lum,* Baltimore	7				
5. St. Mary's..... Washington	5		83	94	177
6. St. Mary's (white)..... Annapolis	7		129	135	264
7. St. Mary's (colored)..... Annapolis			43	58	101
8. Cathedral School..... Baltimore	7		102	101	203
9. St. Joseph's School..... Washington	5		91	90	181
10. Notre Dame of Maryland.... Baltimore	30	8	25	330	355
11. St. Mary's..... Govans	4		60	52	112
12. Sacred Heart.....	21	1	697	623	1320
13. St. Wenceslaus..... Baltimore	11		338	287	625
14. St. Ann's..... Baltimore	10		290	300	590
15. St. Leo's..... Baltimore	6		247	218	465
16. St. Brigid's..... Baltimore	7	1	235	217	452
17. St. Mark's..... Catonsville	6		138	119	257

*The children of St. Anthony's Orphan Asylum, 43 boys and 39 girls, are included in St. James' School, which they attend.

SCHOOL SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME—(Continued)		Sisters	Lay Teachers	Boys	Girls	Totals
18.	St. Mary's..... Hagerstown	9		180	199	379
19.	Immaculate Conception..... Towson	5		63	67	130
20.	St. Joseph's Monastery..... Baltimore	11		225	245	470
21.	St. Jerome's..... Baltimore	9		267	273	540
22.	St. Augustine's..... Elkridge	3		47	45	92
23.	St. Peter's..... Libertytown	4		9	16	25
24.	St. Andrew's..... Baltimore	10		262	291	553
25.	St. John's..... Westminster	5		104	96	200
26.	St. Patrick's..... Mt. Savage	6		111	123	234
27.	St. Joseph's..... Midland	5		100	116	216
28.	St. Patrick's..... Cumberland	10		227	252	479
29.	Our Lady of Good Counsel Baltimore	8		232	270	502
30.	St. Thomas'..... Baltimore	5		112	114	226
31.	St. Benedict's..... Baltimore	7		164	178	342
32.	Fourteen Holy Martyrs'..... Baltimore	10		260	260	520
33.	St. Teresa's..... Washington	7		98	115	213
34.	St. Margaret's..... Belair	3		32	25	57
35.	Corpus Christi..... Baltimore	4	1	90	80	170
36.	St. John's..... Frederick	5		75	105	180

SCHOOL SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME—(Continued)		Sisters	Lay Teachers	Boys	Girls	Totals
37.	St. Mary's (white).....	5		64	77	141
	Bryantown					
38.	St. Mary's (colored).....	3		58	72	130
	Bryantown					
39.	St. Joseph's.....	2		20	19	39
	Taneytown					
40.	Blessed Sacrament.....	5		98	106	204
	Baltimore					
41.	Our Lady of Perpetual Help	3		39	45	84
	Washington					
		320	13	5717	6976	12693
42.	St. Paul's, Ellicott City, was opened in September, 1922, with 82 pupils (not counted). In 1923 a school was opened for colored children.					

THE SISTERS OF MERCY		Sisters	Lay Teachers	Boys	Girls	Totals
1.	St. Peter's.....	13	1	318	321	639
	Baltimore					
2.	Mt. St. Agnes'.....	15	2		170	170
	Mt. Washington					
3.	Sacred Heart School.....	4	1	82	68	150
	Mt. Washington					
4.	St. Gregory's.....	10	1	260	251	511
	Baltimore					
5.	Mt. Washington Seminary	6	1	100		100
6.	St. Cecilia's.....	4	2	92	100	192
	Baltimore					
7.	St. Bernard's.....	8	1	150	168	318
	Baltimore					
8.	Holy Trinity School.....	15	1	294	331	625
	Washington					
9.	St. Vincent's Orphan Asy-	11		110		110
	lum, Towson					
		86	10	1406	1409	2815

SISTERS OF THE HOLY CROSS		Sisters	Lay	Teachers	Boys	Girls	Totals
1.	St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum,* Baltimore	2					
2.	St. Patrick's Parish School Baltimore	5				190	190
3.	Dolan Aid Asylum*..... Baltimore	2					
4.	St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Washington	10	1		87		87
5.	St. Patrick's School..... Washington	13	1		146	225	371
6.	St. Cecilia's Academy..... Washington	13			37	224	261
7.	St. Peter's Parish School.. Washington	5			124	133	257
8.	Holy Cross Academy..... Washington	20	3			257	257
9.	St. Catherine's Normal School, Baltimore	10				128	128
10.	St. Pius' Parish School.... Baltimore	5			132	116	248
11.	St. Paul's Parish School.... Washington	4			59	71	130
		89	5		585	1344	1929

*The children of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum and those of the Dolan Aid attend St. Patrick's Parish School.

THIRD ORDER OF SAINT (FRANCIS—(Philadelphia)	Sisters	Lay Teachers	Boys	Girls	Totals
1. St. Joseph's School..... Fullerton	3		50	67	117
2. St. Anthony's School..... Gardenville	5		154	147	301
3. St. Peter Claver's..... Baltimore	8		187	198	385
4. St. Paul's School..... Baltimore	20	1	496	522	1018
5. St. Elizabeth's School..... Baltimore	19	3	574	552	1126
6. St. Katherine's School..... Baltimore	10		254	295	549
7. St. Gertrude's Commercial Gardenville	1		6	12	18
8. SS. Philip & James' School Baltimore	9		198	217	415
	<hr/> 75	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 1919	<hr/> 2010	<hr/> 3929

THIRD ORDER OF SAINT
FRANCIS—(Mill Hill)

1. St. Elizabeth's Home..... Baltimore	16	1	47	178	225
2. Industrial School..... Baltimore	4	1		34	34
3. St. Francis Xavier School.. Baltimore	4		65	55	120
	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 112	<hr/> 267	<hr/> 379

THIRD ORDER OF SAINT
FRANCIS—(Minor Conventual)

St. Casimir's School..... Baltimore	11		396	370	766
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FELICIAN SISTERS	Sisters	Lay Teachers	Boys	Girls	Totals
1. St. Stanislaus' School..... Baltimore	12		447	422	869
2. Holy Rosary School..... Baltimore	17		560	587	1147
	<hr/> 29	<hr/> —	<hr/> 1007	<hr/> 1009	<hr/> 2016

SISTERS OF SAINT DOMINIC

1. St. Dominic's School..... Washington	10	1	171	231	402
2. Sacred Heart Academy..... Washington	16		120	203	323
	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 291	<hr/> 434	<hr/> 725

LOUISVILLE URSULINES

1. SS. Peter & Paul School.... Cumberland	14		237	293	530
2. St. Mary's School..... Cumberland	12		210	238	448
	<hr/> 26	<hr/> —	<hr/> 447	<hr/> 531	<hr/> 978

BALTIMORE URSULINES

1. St. Michael's School..... Frostburg	7		115	147	262
2. Eckhart School..... Frostburg	2		55	47	102
3. St. Francis' School..... Brunswick	4		42	40	82
4. St. Vincent de Paul Coun- try Home, Baltimore	3	1	40	25	65
	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 252	<hr/> 259	<hr/> 511

SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME DE NAMUR	Sisters	Lay Teachers	Boys	Girls	Totals
1. Notre Dame Academy..... Washington	25	1		614	614
2. Gonzaga School (boys).... Washington			409		409
3. Trinity College*..... Washington	22	13		373	373
4. St. Martin's School..... Washington	10		170	200	370
5. St. Stephen's School..... Washington	2		45	40	85
	<hr/> 59	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 624	<hr/> 1227	<hr/> 1851

SISTERS OF SAINT JOSEPH
(Philadelphia)

1. St. Mary's Star of the Sea Baltimore	12	2	407	471	878
2. St. Peter's School..... Westernport	6		115	129	244
3. St. Mildred's Academy..... Laurel	6		52	88	140
4. Holy Comforter School..... Washington	9		195	182	377
	<hr/> 33	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 769	<hr/> 870	<hr/> 1639

SISTERS OF SAINT JOSEPH
(of Chambery)

1. St. Michael's School..... Ridge, Md.	2		36	34	70
2. St. David's School..... St. Mary's City, Md.	2		20	16	36
	<hr/> 4	<hr/> —	<hr/> 56	<hr/> 50	<hr/> 106

*At Trinity College the faculty is assisted by several of the Reverend Professors of the Catholic University.

SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE	Sisters	Lay Teachers	Boys	Girls	Totals
1. Immaculata Seminary..... Washington	14	1		85	85
2. St. Ann's School..... Washington	5		70	45	115
	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 70	<hr/> 130	<hr/> 200

MISSION HELPERS

1. St. Francis Xavier's School for Deaf Mutes, Irving- ton, Baltimore	8		21	9	30
2. Industrial School..... 416 W. Biddle Street, Baltimore	6			38	38
	<hr/> 14	<hr/> —	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 47	<hr/> 68

SISTERS OF CHARITY OF
NAZARETH

St. Mary's Academy..... Leonardtwn	12		160	160
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SISTERS OF CHRISTIAN
CHARITY

Holy Cross School..... Baltimore	9	192	178	370
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PALLOTINE SISTERS OF
CHARITY

St. Leo's Orphan Asylum.. Baltimore	8	59	47	106
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BENEDICTINE SISTERS*	Sisters	Lay Teachers	Boys	Girls	Totals
St. Anthony's School..... Brookland	5	1	73	91	164

SISTERS OF SAINT CASIMIR

St. Alphonsus' School..... (Lithuanian) Baltimore	4		74	106	180
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SCHOOLS IN CHARGE OF
LAY TEACHERS

1. St. Anthony's, Emmitsburg.....	1	30	24	54
2. St. John's, Long Green.....	1	14	16	30
3. St. Athanasius' School..... Curtis Bay	1	33	38	71
4. St. Adalbert, Wagner's Point....	1	18	22	40
5. St. Alphonsus'..... St. Mary's City, Md.	1	12	15	27
6. St. Peter Claver's Ridge, Md...	2	40	55	95
	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 147	<hr/> 170	<hr/> 317

*These Sisters have opened in September, 1922, the North Eastern Catholic High School with 19 first year High School pupils.

FINAL SUMMARY

	Schools	Priests	Brothers	Lay Teachers	Boys
Fathers of the Society of Jesus	4	62		32	1279
Other Priests.....	3	34		44	815
Christian Brothers.....	4		35	10	873
Xaverian Brothers.....	5		58	8	1680
Brothers of Mary.....	4		21	1	965
	20	96	114	95	5612

	Schools	Sisters	Lay Teachers	Boys	Girls	Totals
Sisters of the Visitation..	4	69	18		538	538
Sisters of Charity.....	15	123	18	1256	2621	3877
Oblate Sisters of Providence	5	45		453	699	1152
School Sisters of Notre Dame	42	320	13	5717	6976	12693
Sisters of Mercy.....	9	86	10	1406	1409	2815
Sisters of the Holy Cross	11	84	5	585	1344	1929
Glen Riddle Franciscans	8	75	4	1919	2010	3929
Mill Hill Franciscans.....	3	24	2	112	267	379
Minor Conventuals.....	1	11		396	370	766
Felician Sisters.....	2	29		1007	1009	2016
Sisters of St. Dominic.....	2	26	1	291	434	725
Louisville Ursulines.....	2	26		447	531	978
Baltimore Ursulines.....	4	16	1	252	259	511
Notre Dame de Namur....	5	59	14	624	1227	1851
Sisters of Saint Joseph....	4	32	2	769	870	1639
Chestnut Hill, Phila.						
Sisters of Saint Joseph....	2	4		56	50	106
of Chambery						
Sisters of Providence.....	2	19	1	70	130	200
Mission Helpers.....	2	14		21	47	68

	Schools	Sisters Lay	Totals	Teachers	Girls	Boys
Sisters of Charity of Nazareth	1	12			160	160
Sisters of Christian Charity	1	9		192	178	370
Pallottine Sisters of Charity	1	8		59	47	106
Benedictine Sisters.....	1	5	1	73	91	164
Sisters of St. Casimir.....	1	4		74	106	180
Lay Teachers.....	6		7	147	170	317
Total in care of Sisters	134	1100	97	15926	21543	37469
Total in care of Male Teachers	20	210	95	5612		5612
	154	1310	192	21528	21553	43081

THE END.

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